CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,436—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 28, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia
And the East.
AGENTS :—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1891.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	Friday. 29th May.
B.L. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	300	P. Harris	14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	21st May.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th April, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.
S. S. PO			10th July, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th June, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE (Extra)	B. Vidos	4,200	600	about 10th June '91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	24th May '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
18th May 1891.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

S.S. "NIAGARA," sailing about 9th June, for Plymouth.
S.S. "LYCIA," sailing about 23rd June, for Plymouth.

THESE STEAMERS carry both Surgeon and Stewardess, have Cabins amidship, and are fitted throughout with the Electric Light. Voyage occupies from 24 to 26 days. Fares moderate. Apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 20th May, and the

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at noon, on 23rd May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 24th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,978 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st May, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th June, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	15th June.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	4th July.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
S.S. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th May.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (over land from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	23rd May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th May, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

CHAMPAGNES.

WE herewith beg to submit Prices of the Brands stocked by us.

			Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
GIESLER'S "Extra Cuvee" (1884)		bottles	64	0	71	0
Do. do. do.	½	„	37	0	41	0
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand (1884)		bottles	57	0	63	0
Do. do. do.	½	„	33	0	37	0
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole		bottles	63	0	70	0
Do. do.	½	„	36	0	41	0
POMMERY & GRENO Extra Sec.		bottles	74	0	83	0
Do. do. do.	½	„	39	0	43	8
PERRIER JOUET'S "finest dry"		bottles	54	0	60	0
Do. do.	½	„	30	0	33	0
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"		bottles	62	0	69	0
Do. do.	½	„	35	0	39	0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"		bottles	65	0	72	0
Do. do.	½	„	37	8	42	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR		bottles	30	0	33	0
Do. do. do.	½	„	18	0	20	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCARVES, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
THE NEW DESIGNS FOR 1891. COLLARS.
"IMMENSE CHOICE." NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.
HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS, &c. } BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.

SCARVES, TIES,
IMMENSE SELECTION.

		Rs.	a.
COLORED WASHING TIES, for Office or General Wear, to tie a bow	Six for	1	8
TO TIE SAILOR'S KNOT	Six for	2	8

ALL SILK WASHING ASCOTS.

		Rs.	a.
TO TIE IN SAILOR KNOT, White and Figured	each	1	12
FANCY COLOURED	„	1	12
MADE KNOT SCARVES, all the Newest Shades	from each	2	0

TIE CLIPS, SCARF ADJUSTERS, SOCK SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	2953	C. Alexanderson	30th May.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of Passages, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th April, 1891.

EASTMAN'S PERMANENT BROMIDE PAPER.

A, B, and C Surfaces.

Size	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{10}{8}$	$\frac{12}{10}$	$\frac{15\frac{1}{4}}{12\frac{1}{4}}$
Rs.	0-8	1-0	1-12	2-10	4-0	5-8

Per Packet containing 12 Sheets.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ENTOMOLOGICAL REQUISITES.

		Rs.	a.
A set of instruments mounted in Ivory Handles, consisting of Four Knives of various shapes, Spring Forceps, &c., Pair of Scissors, all in a Mprocco case		11	0
Collecting Boxes, Deal	from Re. 1-4 to	10	0
Do. Japanned Tin for Shoulder		6	0
Corks for setting out	doz sheets	2	0
Forceps	each	2	4
Insect Cases, Mahogany corked, papered and glazed	from Rs. 4-0 to	8	0
Killing Bottles	each	2	0
Do. Boxes Zinc,	„	1	4
Do. and Relaxing Boxes	„	2	4
Nets Wire Ring	„	2	4
Do. Cane	„	2	4
Do. Brass	„	8	8
Do. Folding Wire	„	6	0
Kite Nets, Cane	„	8	0
Pins, Kirby's best white, No. 1 to 5	per oz.	1	0
Do. do. „ 5 to 9	„	2	8
Do. do. „ 10 to 12	„	3	12
Scissors per pair, straight, Rs. 2-4; curved	„	3	0
Setting Needles with Ivory Handles	each	1	0
Setting Boards	from 10 as. to	1	12
Store Boxes	from Rs. 10-8 to	12	8

All Chemical Requisites are stocked.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRALIAN RED CARBINET,

A SOUND HIGH CLASS CLARET.
PER DOZEN QUARTS, Rs. 12.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE

IS the best safeguard for the general health during change of seasons. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood purifying remedies known.

Per bottle Re. 1-4 ; per doz. Rs. 12.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GRAPE ELIXIR FOR MAKING A REFRESHING DRINK.

Price Re. 1-8 per Quart Bottle.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL.

"I do assure you I like the thing (Grape Elixir) so well that I would never like to be without a Bottle of it to make a Delicious Glass of Sherbet during the Hot Season."

(Sd). S. H. M.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

RAIN-GAUGES.

SIMPLE, without mechanism, and adapted to the large rainfall of India. The accuracy of each instrument is guaranteed.

The Apparatus complete, Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANOFORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for any one in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

SPENCER AND CO.'S CIGARS.

CAUTION!

IT has come to our personal knowledge that many unscrupulous Native Firms, with and without European designations, in Trichinopoly are manufacturing and supplying dealers in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, with Cigars of similar shapes and sizes as ours, and bearing the same names as those of our manufacture, such as :—

"SALISBURYS," "FLOR DE SUMATRAS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "GOLD MOHURS,"

with the questionable intention of leading the Public to believe that the inferior, and in most cases worthless, articles sold by them to the aforesaid dealers are Cigars manufactured by us.

We beg to draw special notice to the fact that every box of Cigars sent out by us has the Registered Trade Mark of our Firm branded on the lid, and that a facsimile of our signature appears on the end Label; and to say that any Cigars, bearing the following names, *viz.* :—

"SALISBURYS," "IMPERIALS," "MAYOS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "SUMATRAS," "LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"
"GOLD MOHURS," "BORNEOS," & "SIESTAS,"

not bearing our Brand and Signature, as above stated, are Spurious Imitations of our now much-appreciated Brands.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
BRANCHES—BANGALORE & OOTACAMUND.
FACTORY—DINDIGUL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13. 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION :—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL,
BOMBAY.
PROGRAMME OF THE GRAND EVENING CONCERT.
THIS DAY.

PART I.

1. Overture.........." Wedding March" (11th May)..........Mendelssohn. Misses SCHMUCK and BOWACK, Messrs. MULL and HAMILTON.
2. Song............." The Auld House" ..Old Scotch Ballad. Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
3. Duet (for two Pianos) ...." Tarantella"..........Raff. Miss SCHMUCK and Mr. HAMILTON.
4. Song................" An Old Garden" .....Hope Temple. Lady MORLAND.
5. Violin Solos ......{ Chanson Russe......Wieniawski. { Minnelied ....Hauser. HERR SCHMUCK.
6. Song ...." My Lady's Dower"...Cowen. Dr. MARKS.
7. Recitation.........." King John," Act IV. Sc. I ....Shakespeare. Dr. BARRY.

PART II.

1. Trios ....{ Lob der Thranen....Schubert. { Nocturne.............Scotson Clark. Miss SCHMUCK (Piano), HERR SCHMUCK (Viola) and Mr. MULL, (Harmonium).
2. Song................" On the Banks of Allan Water" ......Old English Ballad. Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
3. Piano Solo........" First Concerto" (Andante and Finale) ..Mendelssohn. Miss SCHMUCK (Piano) and Mr. HAMILTON (Orchestra.)
4. Song ...." La Serenata".........Tosti. Lady MORLAND.
5. Violin Solo.........." Echos des Concerts".Schmuck. Herr SCHMUCK.
6. Song.............." The Buccaneer's Song"...............Hamilton. Dr. MARKS.
7. Duo (for two Pianos)..........." Hungarian Dance"..Brahms. Dr. MARKS and Mr. HAMILTON.

The pianos kindly lent by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE UNRESERVED SEATS.

Reserved Seats, Three Rupees each, to be had from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

To commence at 9-30 p.m.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort Premises on THURSDAY, the 28th May, 1891, at 4-30 p.m.

The following is the business of the Meeting :—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March 1891, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,

W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 15th May, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BROKEN CASTINGS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, offers for the Purchase of any quantity up to 500 TONS of BROKEN CAST IRON CHAIRS now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they can be seen on application.

Delivery to be taken within three months from date of acceptance of offer.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton, up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.

Payment to be made before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th May, 1891.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Suit has been filed against the Company, in the High Court, Bombay, by Messrs. K. M. HEERAMANECK and others in which an AD INTERIM Injunction has been granted restraining the Directors from holding the Extraordinary General Meeting convened for the 21st May instant, and the said meeting will not therefore be held.

By order of the Directors,

G. REIFFERSCHEID,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay 19th May, 1891.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

Made in England for

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET,
BOMBAY.

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs 3-8 Per Phial.

A. T. MOOKERJEE.

Barnagore, *via* Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDCAMENTUM.

DR. G. B. SHAW'S SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies :—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for :—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

Packing As. 4 extra.

WANTED AGENTS.

Apply to

A. T. MOOKERJEE,
Proprietor.

Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment..........$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund..................................$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO Per Italian Steamer " R. RUBATTINO," Captain G. MERELLO, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 19th Instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th May 1891.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter. Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

FRENCH BRACES, Re. 1 Per Pair.—A New Consignment now received in Neat Self-Colors. Special value.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—" VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 3, Rampart Row.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a Gujerati Hindu Gentleman of good birth as a PRIVATE SECRETARY or a TUTOR to a Rajah or a rich Gentleman. Good Experience and Excellent English knowledge. Apply to " N.P.," care of this Office.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT, by an EURASIAN as NURSERY GOVERNESS. Mofussil no objection. Address " H. K.," care of this Paper.

A M. I. M. E. with 15 years' Practical, Theoretical and Commercial experience, seeks an engagement. Salary not so much an object as permanent employment. Holds a Government Certificate as First Class Engineer, and unexceptional Testimonials. Address " ALBION," care of this Paper.

AN AMERICAN ORGAN for SALE.—A large Mason and Hamlin, in excellent condition. Owner sails for home May 30. Still sell cheaply. Call at Mission House, opposite Police Station, Byculla.

PIANOS tuned on yearly system. Pianos and Harmoniums repaired and tuned. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, will RE-ASSEMBLE on THURSDAY, 4th June. The punctual return of Boarders is requested.

FOR SALE.—1 High Caste KATYWAR COW (calved on the 19th inst.) Gives per day when in full milk 10 to 12 seers. Also 1 Half Aden Cow expected to calve this month. Also 2 Heifers thereof, aged 4 years and 1½ years. Apply to Messrs. BOLTON & Co., the Fort.

PILSENER BEER, ELEPHANT BRAND.—A fresh supply of this favourite Beer has just come to hand, to be followed up monthly. Rs. 4-4 per doz. in cases of 4 doz. bottles, Rs. 2-10 per doz. in cases of 6 doz. half bottles. Apply to WILLIAM BELL and Co. 5, Bell Lane.

SELLING OFF, CHEAP, closing Establishment.—MACKAY and Co., Milliners, 12, Rampart Row.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland, School of Art Compound. Native Designs and Shapes. Suitable for Presents. Very Moderate Prices.

WANTED.—An EUROPEAN ASSISTANT, who has had previous experience in the trade, to take charge of our Debt Collecting Department. Must be a good correspondent. Salary starting at Rs. 150 per month to a good and reliable man. Apply to Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

COMPETENT PRESS READER, WANTED.—State qualifications and previous experience to " X. X.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED a PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER. Apply to A. MIRZA ALLY and Co., Photographers, EAST STREET, Poona.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the " ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette.*

TRANSPOSING PIANOS, with Patent Tuning Apparatus, will stand in good tune for 12 months without needing a Tuner. Can be seen and tried at S. ROSE & Co's., Bombay.

VIENNA-AUSTRIA—First class Agents with good connection, wishes to represent leading firm for Cotton and Jute. Excellent London and Hamburg references. Address " F. F.," care of Messrs. R. F. WHITE and SON, 33, Fleet Street, London.

A B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street. Fort, Bombay.

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP.—Tickets at Rs. 10 may be obtained from Captain Stephens. After 20th May TELEGRAPHIC Money Orders should be sent.

FRENCH PASTILLES.—Raspberry, Rose, Apricot, Greengage, Malt, Cranberry, Ginger, Black Currant, Liquorice, and Bronchial. VOICE JUJUBES, Lime Fruit, Glycerine, Liquorice, and Grenadines in fancy boxes.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street.

TO LET.—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply " LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to " B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET " B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

A QUANTITY of NEW IRON of sizes and other old Marine Stores will be sold at the GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD, Bombay, on 20th instant.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

RACE VIEW HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—The above Hotel is next to Lord Reay Villa. It is under a First-Class Management. It is open only to European Ladies and Gentlemen.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

" THE STANDARD " again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND.—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 2½ hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that, any person or persons, having any CLAIM or CLAIMS, AGAINST ME is or are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned, and receive the same on passing the usual acknowledgment by him or them of such claim or claims, at my residence in the house of Soniwala, No. 40, Goa Street, Stone Bunder, Fort, within 14 days from this date, and any claim or claims submitted after the expiration of the aforesaid period, will be considered nul and void—Dated this 18th day of May, 1891.

JUMNADASS GHIRDHURDASS.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per share has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, to registered shareholders on production of their share certificates.

By Order of the Board,

K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 13th May, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

☛ MUCH MONEY ! ☚

I AM A BUYER of any lot of USED STAMPS, POSTCARDS, and ENVELOPES of INDIA, NATIVE STATES, and pay highest cash prices, provided they are in a whole statement and good condition. I will pay for one hundred Stamps of Nepal, Bhopal, Faridkot, Kashmir, Khind, Poona, Soruth, Sirmoor, Bhore, Holkar, and Deccan States, three to six shillings.

For surcharged Stamps, Postcards, and Envelopes of Chamba, Faridkot, Nabha, Gwalior, Khind, and Patiala State, ten to twenty shillings for one thousand. For old and first issues of Postcards and Envelopes a much higher price.

Please send for a trial to

ADOLPH BAUER,
Stamp Dealer,
Erfurt, Germany.

Not common India Stamps are desired except Service Postcards and Envelopes, with blue Stamps of first issue.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,
(FACTORY No. 12.)
111, Oxford Street, London, W.
SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,
23, Rampart Row.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., CHEMISTS,
Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.
The only places for the genuine stuff.

ARNOLD, CLIVE AND Co.,
INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS,

5, Regent Place, and 41, Eastcheap, London.
25, Water Street, Liverpool.

GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, EAST INDIA, PASSENGER, AND ARMY AGENTS.

BULL, BEVAN AND Co., LD.,
Agents.

Custom House Road, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☛ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	Per 100
TRABUCOS..............	„ 3 12	„
COQUETAS..............	„ 3 8	„

COROMANDEL CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4 0	Per 100
„ 2	„ 3 12	„
„ 3	„ 3 8	„

Special attention is invited to these particularly choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.
" SPOTTED CABANAS,"
VERY CHOICE.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TIN BOXES OF 50 AND 100 EACH.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

J. W. MORRIS,
CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1....	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2....	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3....	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel) .	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference ; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.

Rs. 25 per dozen, subject to 5 Per Cent. Discount for Cash SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Perak Sikhs, Brass and Reed Band, Straits Settlements, 22 BANDSMEN, lowest pay $ 10=Rs. 22½ a month. For particulars apply to Officer Commanding, 6th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, Bolarum, enclosing certificates as to sobriety and qualifications.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to Government, Perak.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

WE have always a complete Stock of Indian Jewellery, Shawls, Carpets, Gold Embroideries, Travancore and Cutch Silver Work, &c., &c. Inspection invited.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*,
and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck ; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the " BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

J. BUCHAN,
Manager

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL........... £ 588,075
REST .... „ 215,333

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months...................5 per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSIT for 6 months.......4 per cent. per annum
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.................£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

MESSRS. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld.,
of Long Acre and Bond Street, London, Paris, &c.
COACH-BUILDERS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY, &c., &c.

HAVE IN STOCK at their DEPOT in Girgaum (next to Messrs. Scott and Co.) a large Assortment of Fashionable, Light and well-built Carriages, New and Second-hand, of which an inspection is invited.

Drawings can be seen, orders taken, and estimates given for every description of every style of Carriage, with all the latest Improvements and Inventions on application to the Company's Agent.

HORMUSJI SORABJI,
Girgaum.

WINES ! WINES ! !

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS for the following BRANDS :—

WHISKIES.
GONNE, CROFT & Co.'S.
ROBINSON'S SPECIAL BLEND.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'S.
CHAMPAGNE.
JULES MUMM, JULES MUMM.
PORT.
CROFT'S VERY OLD TAWNY.
SHERRIES.
STANLEY AND GRIMM.
CLARETS.
MEDOC ST. JULIEN.
BRANDIES.
THINE & Co.'S.
JEAN BARTON & Co.

Retail Agents :—DENISON & Co.,
33, HUMMUM STREET.
SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than " KEATINGS' POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

GRATEFUL ! COMFORTING ! !

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save as many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can " still " supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS.....................................	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS...........................	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS..........	£10 „

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking " CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	55
Half-yearly .... „	25	Half-yearly .... „	30
Quarterly .... „	13	Quarterly .... „	15
Monthly.............. „	5	Monthly.............. „	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	52	Per Annum ....Rs.	60
Half-yearly .... „	29	Half-yearly .... „	32
Quarterly .... „	16	Quarterly .... „	18
Monthly.............. „	6	Monthly.............. „	6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion..................................	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2½ per line,

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third do.	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line..............................	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum..........Rs.	12	Per Annum.........Rs.	15
Half-Yearly.......... „	6	Half-yearly.......... „	7-8
Quarterly.............. „	3	Quarterly.............. „	3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum......................................	Rs. 12
Half-yearly......................................	„ 6
Quarterly..	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to " The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	957½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	875
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120-25
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	104

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	530xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	90
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	[illegible] pr. ct	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	25	730xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	405
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	15	625xd
Coorla Mills	890	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	480
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	815xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	620
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	620
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	225xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	590
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	690
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	560
[illegible]hatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	565
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	200
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1,005
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,265xd
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	117½xd
Morarji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,610xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	420
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,360xd
Sconderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	545
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	380xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1040
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	690
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,060

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	[illegible]48
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£18	—	do.	42

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	120
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,330
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	—	Rs. 20	950
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and	300	500	all	20	
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410x
Hengol Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	51	430
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	190
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	97½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	325
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	50
Sassoon	300	500	500		50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	20
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	—	,000		Rs. 80	810

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	150	150	7½	182½xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	91
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	20
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,575
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	620
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	890exd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	177½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,050nom
Geyer & Co., Ld	560	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	28½	304
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51-52c dn
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	—	48
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	83-8
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	—	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	975
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	15
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-13
China Leaf	„ 22-7 nom.
Bar Gold, New	„ 21-14 „
Do. Old	„ 22 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 22-7
English Sovereigns	„ 14-6-0
Do. Dragons	„ 14-3-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 108-10
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	„ 108-14
Sycee Silver	„ 108

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Adjourned Inquest, Tower Tragedy, 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Commitee, 3 p.m.
Lawn-Tennis Handicap.
Evening Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Colaba (s), from False Point ; Byculla (s), Moulmein ; Clan Graham (s), Liverpool ; Ehrenfels (s), Antwerp ; Karagola (s), Karachi ; Booldana (s), Akyab ; Imperator (s), Trieste ; Chingford (s), Malta ; and Himalaya (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Sarmatria (s), for Genoa, &c. ; and Harewood (s), Marseilles.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Maria Teresa left the dock on Monday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Abbeymoor entered the dock on Monday and the s. s. Ehrenfels and s. s. Clan Graham yesterday ; and the s. s. Calder left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat close at Karachi, at 3-30 p.m., to-morrow.

A FEMALE LEPER.—A female leper, named Kamir, was taken to the Leper Asylum at Matoonga from the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Monday last.

MR. LAURENCE'S BALLOON.—Mr. Laurence writes to us :—" If the public of Bombay will subscribe enough money to build me a new balloon I will make a free ascent and parachute descent on Saturday next." Subscriptions are being received by us for the purpose of recouping Mr. Laurence's loss.

FALL OF A BUILDING.—Shortly after 2-30 a.m. yesterday a bullock-shed, situated at Mazagon Road, and belonging to Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee, fell in owing to a large quantity of tiles having been placed on the roof. Three men, who were sleeping in the shed, were slightly injured, and were taken to the J. J. Hospital. One calf was killed on the spot. The damage is estimated at Rs. 300.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged Hajee Ebrahim Kawawalla and eight others before Mr. Hamilton, the first with keeping a common-gambling house on the Erskine Road ; and the rest with gambling with money and cards on the 18th instant. Mr. Vyaykur, pleader, who defended the first accused, asked his Worship to adjourn the case as his client was not in Bombay. The Magistrate refused to postpone the case, and fined the first accused Rs. 15. The rest were fined Rs. 2 each.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Ramdeen Jugraj, a Purdeshi, living on the second floor of a house in Bapty Road, has reported to the police that on the night of the 15th instant he locked the door of his room and went out to sleep in the open air, and on his return home at 3 a.m. he found that his room was broken into and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 182, and Rs. 190 in cash stolen from a box, which was forcibly broken open.—Moreshvar Nanabhoy, living at Dadur, reports that last week during his absence from home at Lanowli his room was broken into and wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 108, stolen therefrom.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU WOMAN.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, at Sion, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Mothi, wife of one Dhanjee, a cultivator, living at Sion. The deceased had a son who was married four or five years ago, but as his wife did not come to his house to live with him he decided to marry a second wife. The deceased advised his son not to remarry but as he disregarded her advice and married a second wife on Sunday last the deceased left home in anger on Sunday night and threw herself in a well situated in the field belonging to her husband. Next morning she was found missing and inquiries were made with the result that her body was found floating in the well. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

OBSTRUCTING THE PUBLIC ROAD.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Abdulla Ellahibaks, Ali Madarbaks, and Hajee Ali Ibrahimjee were charged by Inspector Nelmes before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing obstruction to the public by placing chairs and such other things on the footpath of the Falkland Road, in front of their shops. The three accused have coffee-shops on Falkland Road and they cause great annoyance to the passers-by by placing their chairs, stools, and other things on the footpath at night. Mr. Nelmes asked his Worship to deal severely with the accused so as to deter other people from causing such nuisance in future. His Worship sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 15 ; the second and the third were fined Rs. 5 and 2 respectively.

THE CHARGE OF ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, James Ingle appeared again on the charges of adultery and taking away Mrs. Caroline Rozario, a married woman, with criminal intent, lodged against him by Cornelius Rozario, a retired Government apothecary. Cornelius Rozario, the complainant, was cross-examined by Lord Colin Campbell, but the evidence was chiefly a repetition of what has already appeared. The cross-examination of his wife, Mrs. Rozario, dealt with her treating Mr. Ingle for the carbuncle from which he suffered on the advice of Dr. Langley and her certificates and diplomas as a midwife. The case was adjourned for another hearing to the 9th proximo.

CRICKET.

BARODA VICTOR C. C. *vs.* PARBHUS C. CLUB.

THE first innings of the match was played on Monday, the 11th. The Victor C. captain won the toss and chose to give his opponents the innings. But as his Mahomedan players were not able to be present (owing to the Id Festivities) the score on his side that day was 16 runs less than that of his opponents. The second innings was not played till the 16th. In the 2nd innings Messrs. Kutbudin and Henry Cormack punished the weak bowling of the Parbhus very severely. The Parbhus made a poor show against the Victor bowling particularly of Messrs. Thomas Devine and Henry Cormack. In the 2nd innings the Victor's score was 9 above the Parbhus' for the loss of only two wickets. And thus the Baroda Victor Club won the game by 8 wickets and 9 runs.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay are acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For a Shrine—			
Mr. Jamnadass Laloobhai	300	0	0
Mr. Vunmaleedass Hurgowandass	300	0	0
Total Rs.	600	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	74,118	9	6
Grand Total Rs.	74,718	9	6

The following additional subscriptions have been promised (forty-ninth list) :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For a Shrine—			
Mr. Jamnadass Laloobhai	300	0	0
Mr. Vunmaleedass Hurgowandass	300	0	0
Total Rs.	600	0	0
Subscriptions already promised	75,018	9	6
Grand Total Rs.	75,618	9	6

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 19th May, 1891.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the steamer Peveril. in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hosted. Come and bring your friends.

THE general abstract of marriages, births, and deaths registered in England in the year 1890 has been published as a Parliamentary return. The aggregate number of marriages was 222,688, of births 872,515, and of deaths 564,248. There were 443,639 males and 428,876, females born ; and the deaths were—of males 291,633, of females 272,615. In London the number of marriages was 36,753, of births 130,680, and of deaths 89,554.

MUNICIPAL LOAN AND LOAN FUNDS.

(Concluded from yesterday's " Bombay Gazette.")

IN considering the budget for the ensuing year, they reduced the consolidated rate without making any corresponding reduction in the town duties, and this was considered by Government to be a breach of the guarantee, under which the Act was passed, that there should be, in order to meet the Tansa liability, a rateable increase in both sources of revenue, and not an increase in one at the expense of the other. It is altogather unnecessary to go into the merits of this controversy now. Its bearing upon the present question consists in the fact that if Government had not been dissatisfied with the action of the Corporation in the matter of imposing taxation at the time when the application to raise the balance of the loan (106 lakhs) came before them, it is certain that that entire sum would have been then sanctioned. In support of this view the following quotation may be made from letter No. 1,677 of 8th June 1887, from the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Municipal Commissioner, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 :—

" I am desired to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2,131, dated 11th May 1887, in which you request the sanction of Government to the raising of the loan under Act XI of 1879, of Rs. 1,06,00,000 from the public, being the estimated cost of the Tansa Water Works, and in paragraph 3 of which you request that, should Government have any objection to accord sanction at once for the whole amount, permission may be given to raise a sum not exceeding thirty lakhs, estimated to be expended on the Tansa works up to the monsoon of 1888.

" 2. In reply, I am desired by the Governor in Council to inform you that he is not disposed to sanction a loan greater than is necessary for the current year's expenses (thirty lakhs) until the Corporation has come to some resolution on the remonstrance addressed to it by Government on the subject of the action of the Corporation in throwing all charges of the water works upon the town duties to the relief of the consolidated rate. Should the remonstrance be disregarded, it will, I am to observe, be matter for consideration when the new Municipal Bill comes before the Legislative Council, whether the town duties should not be reduced.

" 3. In any case the result will probably be a considerable modification in the estimate of income for future years, which will be the security for the future loans. For the above reasons, I am to inform you that sanction will at present be limited to thirty lakhs, for which amount the notification prescribed by law will be published in the *Government Gazette*," &c., &c.

It is obvious from the above that sanction, on the part of the Bombay Government, would have been accorded in 1887 to the entire loan but for this difference on the subject of the distribution of taxation. That sanction would have been withheld by the Government of India there appears to be not the slightest reason to suppose, and it may therefore be said that nothing but an accident has placed the Corporation in the position they now occupy and from which they seek relief, in reference to the Tansa debt. The thirty lakhs, to which sanction was given, were raised at a premium. At the end of 1887 and for some time after, therefore, the situation was that the Corporation were committed to a scheme costing 123 lakhs to be raised at 5 per cent. and to be repaid in 60 years, and on which the annual charge for sinking fund and interest would be about 6¼ lakhs (*vide* No. 2208 of 1st August 1887, General Department, para. *b*, p. 659, *Government Gazette*). No hint had been given to them and they had no cause to suppose that the charge on their revenues for a scheme of this extent could, in the absence of a cataclysm in the money market, be any greater than this, and they had, it will be admitted, the fullest reason to believe that the Government of India approved the terms on the basis of which the scheme had been financed. The determination of that Government expressed in 1888 that the period of repayment should be restricted to 40 years came upon them, therefore, with something like a shock, upsetting all their calculations, and they cannot but feel strongly that either before that work had been commenced, or in its very early stages, they ought to have been made aware that such a possibility of modification in the conditions of the loan existed, or in the absence of such warning, as they now urge, such conditions ought not to be imposed. It is obvious that forecast is useless and estimates mere waste-paper if calculations thus gravely made are liable to be thus upset It cannot be replied to the Corporation, they submit, that the powers of the Government of India to scrutinize and modify the conditions of a loan application might be as fairly exercised on the application made in 1888 for the third instalment of the Tansa loan as on any other ; for the Corporation were already committed to the work by the expenditure of nearly half a crore of rupees ; they had not the option, as they have in other cases, of withdrawing their application if the conditions did not satisfy them ; they were bound by absolute necessity to accept any terms however stringent, but they had a right to say, as they now do say, that they ought not to have been allowed to commit themselves so far under a delusive impression created by the State as to what their future obligations were to be.

In moving the first reading of the bill already referred to in the Bombay Legislative Council the mover, the late Sir M. Melvill, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., used these words :—

" Provision has now to be made for paying the interest on the loan, which will have to be taken up, and for repaying the principal in *sixty years* from the date of the completion of the work. It is calculated that, in order to do this, it will be necessary for the Corporation to raise an additional revenue of Rs. 3,70,000 annually for seven years, while the works are under construction, *and for sixty years* afterwards, and a further revenue of Rs. 2,30,000, *for sixty years* after the works are completed."

These words show what the expectation and belief of the Government of Bombay were at this time as to the terms of the loan, but it is plain, from what has been already stated, that the views of the Government of India were at this time the same.

But the Corporation desire to draw very special attention to a section in another legislative enactment, which was passed not before but after the Government of India had modified those terms, and which they confess themselves to be under existing circumstances absolutely unable to comprehend. In section 109 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, which received the assent of the Governor General of India in Council on 14th September 1888, the maximum term for which the Corporation shall be allowed to borrow money is assigned in these words :—

" *Section* 109 (*c*).—The money may be borrowed for such time, not exceeding sixty years, as the Corporation with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council determine in each case." Now it was on 20th January 1888, in their letter No. 9 from the Secretary, Home Department, that the Government of India, the Corporation believe, first raised an objection to the term of 60 years, and it was then in reference to a 12-lakh loan for " drainage and other sanitary works." The words used were " unless there are special reasons for the longer period proposed, the Government of India would prefer that the terms of the loan should be so arranged as to secure its repayment in 40 years." These expressions clearly indicate not a fixed conclusion but merely preference, and equally clearly imply, that the Government of India were prepared to accede to the longer period if special reasons for the concession existed. The views of the Government of India were respectfully contested by the then Commissioner whose arguments were backed by the Government ment of Bombay ; nevertheless the Government of India, by their letter No. 42 of 24th March 1888, adhered to their decision in respect of this loan. The Commissioner then contended in correspondence with the Government of Bombay, that it ought not to be held applicable to the Tansa loan, a large portion of which had already been issued at 60 years. He was, however, overruled and compelled in his application for the next and third instalment of the Tansa loan, amounting to 25 lakhs, to enter in the " statement " under the Local Authorities Loan Rules a term of 40 years instead of 60. This was published on 1st May 1888, and the sanction of the Government of India was accorded in their letter No. 2178 of 21st July 1888, Department of Finance and Commerce. The sanction was " subject to the condition that an amount be set aside by way of sinking fund sufficient for the repayment of the present loan, together with the former loans of 17 and 30 laks in 40 years from 1st January 1893." The stipulation that the two former instalments should also be made repayable in the shorter term was subsequently withdrawn. The Corporation desire now to draw particular attention to the fact that, in spite of this change of policy on the part of the Government of India, the section of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, which they have already quoted, was suffered to pass, so far as they know, without any objection. It is not to be supposed that that section was intended to be inoperative or the maximum period therein assigned so much meaningless verbiage, and they are driven therefore to the conclusion that the Government of India were, and are, prepared to concede that maximum where special reasons for the concession exist. And this leads them again to the enquiry which has been so often laboured, whether it is possible to conceive a case in which special reasons of a stronger character can exist than the present. The Tansa scheme was not undertaken solely or even primarily for the present generation, but for all futurity and it is submitted that it possesses every element of permanence. This view was respectfully pressed upon her Majesty's Secretary of State in letter No. 143 of 13th April 1889 from the President of the Corporation ; but from His Lordship's answer No. 151 of 11th July 1889, the Corporation fear that their position has not been fully appreciated. What they wish specially to urge is that if each generation of Municipal life is to be taken as under a simple obligation to provide for itself alone without the slightest regard to futurity ; if the short-sighted and selfish policy of regard to present needs, and present needs alone, is to govern municipal administration, the Corporation might have provided for the existing wants of the City in the way of water-supply at much less cost and trouble to themselves. There are abundant sources of water-supply within the island of Salsette, and therefore comparatively speaking in the immediate vicinity of Bombay, which might have been adopted and which would amply have sufficed for the present population, and the whole of which could have been constructed for very much less than the Tansa scheme. A list of these works is given in the margin with their approximate cost. It was because the Corporation did not think merely of their own immediate necessities, but looked forward to the future, and desired to provide for posterity a work which should for ever set at rest the great and difficult question of water-supply to this island, that they adopted the Tansa scheme, and the way in which the entire cost of that great project has been imposed as a burden upon the present generation, and a mere fraction of the next, affords little encouragement to them and to other local bodies to adopt a generous and far-seeing system of administration, but will rather tend to confine their views to a pettifogging regard for the passing necessities of the day. The Corporation venture to express their conviction that their views must have the sympathy of His Excellency the Viceroy, and will therefore dilate no further upon them here, nor will they expatiate here upon the remunerative character of the work. It has been stated more than once that the Corporation had before them the option of allowing it to be constructed as a commercial undertaking, but preferred to keep it in their own hands, but they submit that when a work is undertaken for the joint benefit of the present and of the future population, the equity of so distributing the cost of it that the present generation shall not have to bear the whole burden is not affected by its remunerative or unremunerative character.

(*d*) Referring again to the Commissioner's letter submitted to Government under his No. 9290 of 19th October 1885 it will be noticed that he asked (para. 11) that " the remainder of the present " Vehar debt be extended to the same period as the new Tansa debt." On 19th November 1885, by their Resolution No. 1312, approving the proposals of the Commissioner, the Corporation, while asking for a loan or the guarantee to a loan from the Government of India, made the same request with regard to the Vehar debt. The Government of India, replying to this request in their No. 1215, of 2nd April 1886, after defining it in these terms—"The proposal implies an extension of the period for repayment of the former loan from 30 to 60 years from the present time "—declined to accede to it. Subsequently, however, viz , in their letter No. 184, of 27th September 1886, the Government of India withdrew this refusal and agreed " so far to assist the Corporation as to extend the term for the repayment of the Vehar Water Works loan as requested," *i.e.*, 60 years. His Excellency the Viceroy is, no doubt, willing now to confirm this arrangement, and whatever lengthened period he may be pleased to assign for the currency of the Tansa debt to make that of Vehar coterminous with it.

(*e*) The Corporation have next to lay before His Excellency the Viceroy the precise position in which they stand at present with regard to the Tansa debt. The revised estimates for the work have been recently before them and after a lengthened and minute consideration have been adopted. These estimates show an excess of 24 lakhs over the original estimates, or a total capital charge for the work of 147 lakhs. They will immediately apply to the Government of India for sanction to raise a further loan on account thereof of 25 lakhs, making up the total to 147 lakhs. Assuming that the Government of India still insist on the limitation of loan period, the result will be that 47 lakhs will be repayable in 60 years and 100 lakhs in 40 years from 1893, and the total annual charge for interest and sinking fund will be Rs. 8,32,000 as against Rs. 6,49,786 orginally anticipated, or an excess over first financial forecast of Rs. 1,82,214. For the excess expenditure on the work the Government of India, of course, are not responsible, nor have the Corporation any complaint to make. In a work of such magnitude, perfect accuracy of forecast on the part of an engineer is impossible, and having, as already stated, carefully considered the question in all its bearings, the Corporation attach no blame on this account to their able engineer. But they feel that this augmentation of expenditure strengthens the claim they already possess to very favourable consideration by the Government of India and should, and they doubt not, will be an important element in the decision of the question whether their very heavy financial liabilities are to be rendered still heavier by artificial expansion of them. The Corporation have recently passed their budget for the year 1891-92. The expenditure in that budget on account of loan charges reaches the sum of Rs. 18,08,252 and in the budget for 1892-93 the expenditure on account of loans will have reached the figure of Rs. 22,29,252 against a total income of about 60 lakhs. The Corporation have no doubt that the Government of India will, in pursuance of their promise with regard to the Vehar debt, make it coterminous as regards the term of its repayment with the first two instalments of the Tansa debt or for 60 years from 1893. The charge on this account will therefore be reduced from Rs. 1,75,200 per annum, which it is at present to Rs. 1,15,000 and the net annual debt charge will therefore be Rs. 21,14,052. The Corporation would contrast the annual debt charges on account of Tansa and Vehar as they would be if those debts were repaid in 60, 80, or 100 yeers.

YEARS.	Tansa.	Vehar.	Total.	Saving on 40 years debt figures
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sixty	7,77,000	1,15,000	8,92,000	71,000
Eighty	7,50,135	1,08,717	8,58,852	1,04,148
Hundred	7,40,612	1,06,108	8,46,710	1,16,260

The annual savings are thus shown to be—Rs.71,000, Rs. 1,04,148, Rs. 1,16,260 respectively representing a Capital at 5 per cent. of Rs. 13 lakhs, Rs. 20 lakhs, Rs. 22 lakhs and a corresponding extension of the real borrowing powers of the Corporation estimated by the proportion of annual loan charges to Current Revenue. The question of the statutory borrowing powers of the Corporation requires very serious and careful consideration. The statutory limit (Section 109 of City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888) is " double the rateable value of the premises in the City assessed to property taxes." This rateable value stood, according to the Commissioner's last Administration Report (para. 22, page 13) at Rs. 2,19,61,978, and double this sum or Rs. 4,39,23,956 is the limit of the borrowing powers. The balance of the Capital debt of the Corporation according to the most recent published statement was Rs. 3,26,03,432. If to this be added the sums of 25 and 8 lakhs (last instalment of Tansa debt and loan for buildings) the total will be Rs. 3,59,03,432. The borrowing margin therefore is only Rs. 80,20,524, and it must be borne in mind that loan expenditure on an exceedingly large scale will be absolutely necessary on account of drainage and sewerage within the next few years. This is a subject which has been repeatedly pressed on the attention of the Corporation from official quarters, and they are very sensible of their obligation in this behalf, but they are also sensible that the completion of any adequate system for the drainage and sewerage of the City will be likely to entail on them a further expenditure of probably a crore of rupees, and in view of the limitations imposed upon them in the way of borrowing they may well shrink from undertaking it, or may at all events reasonably doubt whether it will be within the possibilities of the present generation however great the expansion of rateable values may be. The result therefore of imposing upon the present generation the full burden of Water Works expenditure will be to condemn them to bear all the insanitary consequences attendant on an imperfect system of drainage and sewerage. For it has to be borne well in mind that if the Corporation had been aware at the time the Tansa scheme was first considered that the period for the repayment of the loan was to be restricted to 40 years they would very probably have been contented with a much cheaper scheme, as has been already set forth ; and supposing any such scheme or schemes to have cost a crore of rupees, they would have been left, other things being equal, with borrowing powers exceeding by 45 lakhs those which they at present possess. Their confidence, therefore, and they submit the well grounded confidence, under which their financial forecast was framed, has had the effect, now irremediable, of greatly restricting the sphere of their future possibilities, and this constitutes, they think, a further reason why their financial position should claim amelioration rather than the reverse.

(*f*) In para. 3 of his letter No. 151, of 11th July 1889, Her Majesty's Secretary of State observed, in answer to the representation made by the President of the Corporation as to the indulgence fairly claimible by them on the ground that the Tansa scheme had been undertaken more as a provision against the future and for the benefit of posterity than as a work immediately demanded, that " a sinking fund sufficient to repay 102 lakhs in 40 years would repay 123 lakhs in less than 43 years." This is, no doubt, correct, but what the Corporation have to consider is the annual charge upon them not for sinking fund alone, but for sinking fund plus interest. On a loan of 102 lakhs, that charge would be Rs. 5,24,437, and on a loan of 123 lakhs, Rs. 7,16,821, or a difference of Rs. 1,22,384, and to represent the case as being merely a question of additional charge on account of sinking fund for four years more under the one term than under the other is far, they submit, from being a fair or correct statement of it. The real addition is one of nearly 1¼ lakhs for forty years, or a capital of 21 lakhs raised on the same terms, and which could have been applied to other needful purposes.

(*g*) The Corporation must once more lay stress upon a point which was referred to by the late Commissioner, Mr. Ollivant, in his letter No. 1930, of 30th April 1890, para. 7, *viz.*, " that they possess no inheritance of improvements accomplished by their predecessors." They are still paying for the Vehar Water Works. The first loan raised by the Corporation for permanent improvements was in 1867-68. This was the House Rate and Market Loan of Rs. 17,38,000, which has now been paid off. Since this period they have spent upon water works, drainage, and sanitation generally, including roads and markets, nearly three and a half crores of rupees and with the exception of the House Rate and Market Loan the whole of this expenditure has been within the last 13 years. Practically it has all been for the benefit of the future as well as the present. The Corporation are well aware that much yet remains to be done, but they demand that what they have done shall not be forgotten, and they challenge comparison with any city in Her Majesty's empire, which can claim to have made equal progress, considering its former condition, its advantages and disadvantages, within so short a period as 13 years. They cannot but strongly feel their claims on this account to generous appreciation taking the form of an earnest desire to make their work easy to them instead of difficult, and, not indeed to render them active financial assistance, for that they do not now ask, but to relieve them of limitations and restrictions artificially imposed, of which they have had no fair warning, and which are not demanded by any considerations, either of justice to future generations or of prudence as regards the present.

(*h*) Attention has already been drawn to the greater advantages which are accorded to boroughs in Great Britain, which desire to enter the money market for the purpose of raising loans. A particular case, that of Bradford, was quoted by Mr. Ollivant, in which a term of 100 years was allowed for a Water Works Loan. Although at the present day it is not usual to grant a period so long as this, yet the Corporation believe, from enquiries which have been made, that practically speaking, 60 years are always conceded when applied for for important works, and this to boroughs which can raise money at less than 4 per cent. though not more solvent than the Municipality of Bombay, nor perhaps equally solvent. The Corporation fail to see why they should be treated worse than corresponding institutions in Great Britain are treated. They respectfully submit that their circumstances demand at least an equal degree of consideration, and they lay them, therefore, once more before His Excellency the Viceroy in Council in the confident hope of a favourable answer.

E. B. CARROLL, JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK, COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, and DINSHAW EDALJI WACHA.

Dissent.

We regret we cannot sign the draft " Representation " as it stands, being strongly of opinion that the following paragraph (marked " A ") which formed part of the representation as drafted by Mr. Acworth, should be embodied with the statement of the case. This paragraph was rejected by the majority of the Committee contrary to the views of Mr. Acworth.

Subject to the insertion of this passage we approve of the " representation."

G. MEREWETHER and G. COTTON.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Rose Morran 1,588 tons, Captain J Notman, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Harewood, 1,664 tons, Captain R S Thompson, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Booldana, 2,133 tons, Captain R. B. Wood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, with a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of timber.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Mobile, 915 tons, Captain J F Croain, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 566 pilgrims as deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Chingford, 1,100 tons, Captain E. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Malta with ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Colaba, 1,071 tons. Captain C K Browne, arrived in harbour yesterday, from False Point, via the coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Himalaya, 910 tons, Captain E. Foster, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via the coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr. C. Carroll as cabin, and 4 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Ehrenfels, 1,521 tons, Captain C G Kayser, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp, via Karachi, with a general cargo and four deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per the Italian steamer R. Rubattino, arrived yesterday :—From Genoa—Mr A Monteverdo, Mr and Mrs T D Harvie, Mr S Sabadhicary, Col and Mrs Sparks, and Mr T M Gallo. From Aden—Four native passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, via Kattiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Anderson, Miss Mackenzie, Mr Dalgetty, Captain Haig, Miss Dunkan, one lady, and 455 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Trieste 3rd instant, and from Brindisi 5th instant :—Mr. and Mrs. Sertile, Miss Links, Surgeon Aquino, Mr. A. Varges, Mr. T. Onass, and Mr. A. Cumine. From Suez.—Consul F. Robert.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Graham, 1,911 tons, Captain Alexanderson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr and Mrs Dobson and two children, Mr MacCausland, Mr Alcott, Mr Gabriell, and Mr Randall. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Graham	1911	Alexanders'n	A	F Muir & Co
„ Mobile	916	Cronin	C	B & P S N Co
„ Peveril	1974	Walters	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Clio	1779	Colman	F	F Muir & Co
„ Penwith	1255	Williams	G	W& A Graham & Co
„ Bindo	2280	Campbell	K	W& A Graham & Co
„ Trewellard	1451	Beckerleg	L	W& A Graham & Co
„ Manchester	1322	McMullen	M	W& A Graham & Co
„ Sarmatia	1318	Verrill	N	
„ Ehrenfels	1521	Kayser	O	Glade & Co
„ Virginia	1515	Knott	P	
„ Romola	1393	Merrifield	P	C Eduljee
„ Pocahontas	1734	James	Q	W& A Graham & Co
„ Abbeymoor	1562	Bruhn	30 tons crane.	
HARBOUR WALL.				
S S. Ponani		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co
„ Krishna		do.		do.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon. or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 41·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. City of Perth	2605	Rai	1	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Leny	1543	Woolverton	1	Sir C Forbes.
„ Dragoman	1785	Nash	3	W&A Graham & Co
„ Rosemorran	1588	Notman	4	W&A Graham & Co
„ Peshawur	2136	Wheler	5	P & O Co
„ A. Brothers	1738	Hill	6	E D Sassoon
„ Elektra	2095	Billen	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Incharran	1843	Macdonald	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Akbar	1441	Baldwin	10	H Cassum & Co.
„ Restormal	1283	Richard	11	J Mackintosh & Co
„ W. Hall	2620	Buck	12	E Bates
„ Inchgarvie	1701	Major	13	K Nixon & Co
„ Zampa	1523	Chisholm	15	
„ Hariwood			16	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Karagola.... 598 ...Tice ....M Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Colaba (s)	Brown	False Point, April 20.
	Byculla (s)	Mitchell	Moulmein, May 6.
	Clan Graham (s)	Alexanders'n	Liverpool, April 21.
	Ehrenfels (s)	Kayser	Antwerp, April 10.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, May 16.
	Booldana (s)	Wood	Akyab, May 6.
	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger	Trieste, May 3.
	Chingford (s)	Stewart	Malta, April 30.
	Himalaya (s)	Foster	Calcutta, May 5.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Sarmatia (s)	Verrill	Genoa, &c.
	Harewood (s)	Thompson	Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Mobile, Cronin, for Jeddah.
„ Rosemorran, Notman, for Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Reading, for Havre.
„ Clyde, for London, &c.
„ Peshawur, for China, &c.
„ St. Marnock, for Armsterdam.
„ La wada, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

CALCUTTA.

May.	ARRIVALS.		
14	Secundra s	Kendall	Madras, May 10.
	Chindwara s	Smith	Bombay, April 24.

DEPARTURE.

May 14.—Steamer Patna.

MADRAS.

May.	ARRIVALS.	
14	Nuddea s	Rangoon.
15	Niemen s	Calcutta.
May.	DEPARTURES.	
13	Sirdhana s	Rangoon.
	Kola s	Negapatam.
	Manora s	London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—19,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 1,600 cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co ; 246 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Hajee Z Abeden ; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co.

City of Perth s—50 bales wool, Bhunjeebhoy Sajeen ; 56 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co ; 22 bales wool, Jadhowjee Khimjee ; 100 bales cotton, D Morarjee ; 2 bales wool, C Ludha.

Rydal Hall s—10,000 cwts wheat, the Bombay Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—55 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co ; 140 cwts gum, 3 cwts horns and 11 bales hides, E Peerdina ; 7 bales skins, H Abdool Cader ; 66 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co ; 121 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 37 bales skins, S Moloobhoy and Co ; 281 cwts olibanum, E Visram ; 15 bales skins, H C H Gunny ; 65 cwts gum, D Mowjee ; 26 bales skins, Hajee Tyeb Hajee Gunney ; 2,002 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co ; 66 cases bristtes Beier and Katz ; 20¼ cwts ebonywood, D Maneckjee and Co ; 180 cwts olibanum, Jumnadass Samjee ; 140 cwts olibanum, N Mowjee ; 16 bales skins, C Jooma and Co ; 14 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 46½ cwts indigo, M C Mahomed Musre ; 20 cases ramputree, the Bombay Co ; 112 cwts olibanum, C Chutterbhooj ; 63 cwts gum, S Runchordass ; 23 bales skins, E Gangjee and Co ; 11 bales cowhides, R Kaderbhoy ; 7 bales cowhides, M Molloobhoy ; 17 cwts ramputree, 2 cases nutmeg, and 95 cwts olibanum, B Sajeen ; 76 cwts olibanum, and 6 cwt fishmaws, M Lalljee ; 36 bales skins, and 12 cwt gum, Esmaljee Gangjee and Co ; 7 bales hides, M Moloobhoy ; 10 bales skins, M Shapoorjee and Co ; 18 casks chutney, M Poonjiajee and Sons ; 38 skins, Thos H Moore and Co ; 71¼ cwt horns, N. Futteally ; 12 bales hides, and 11 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow ; 225 cwt olibanum, A Chaghanee and Co ; 170 cwts olibanum, L Chuttoo ; 8 bales hides, R Dhamjee ; 126 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 10 bales hides, Pestanjee Enuljee ; 13 bales skins, Canjee Alloo ; 280 bales hides and skins, Owen and Okell ; 110 cwts olibanum, and 40 cwts gum, D Peerbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Penwith s—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Zampa s—500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,020 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

Abbeymoor s—6,000 cwts poppy seed, 3,909 cwts groundnuts, and 800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Restormel s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Manchester s—5,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

Rosemorran s—1,000½ cwts linseed, K Luckmidas and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—2,769 cwts linseed, William Bell and Co ; 2,526 cwts wheat, Beyts, Craig & Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, D Nanjee and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 10,000 cwts wheat, the Bombay Co.

Trewellard s—2,250 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Peveril s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy ; 1 bale cotton F Sauquet and Co.

Incharran s—6,000 cwts wheat, the Bombay Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co ; 450 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

Reading s—10,999 cwts rapeseed, R Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bindo s—110 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 140 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 223 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 780 bales cotton, the Bombay Co.

FOR TORRE DEL ANUNZIATA.

Virginia s—4,000 cwt wheat, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR ARMSTERDAM.

St. Marnock s—78,143 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawur s—75 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co ; 20 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 0 bales cotton and 50 bales twist, P. F. Talati ; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 2 chests opium, the Bombay and Persia S. N. Co ; 6 cases opium, the P. and O. Co.

Electra s—50 bales twist, the Colaba Land Mill Co ; 119 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawur s—325 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 333 bales twist, Cursetji Bomonjee and Co ; 200 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 150 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 59 bales twist, K M Heeramaneck ; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 60 bales twist, N J Sassoon ; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, S Motilal ; 50 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers ; 101 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 205 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 125 bales twist, R Canjee and Co. 226 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 24 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co ; 100 bales twist, the Union Mills ; 50 bales twist, the Alliances Cotton M Co ; 50 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co ; 375 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 52 bales twist, G Singhance ; 150 bales twist, E J Abraham ; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 25 bales twist, the City of Bombay M Co ; 25 bales twist, Dinshaw D Currance and Co ; 40 bales twist, the Indo-China M Co ; 25 bales twist, the Bombay United S and W and Co ; 278 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Peshawer s—300 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lawada s—162 bales cotton, R. Luchmandass.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH OF MAY, 1891.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased except at Agra and Karwar, where a moderate to brisk fall has taken place. The rise has been rapid at Deesa and Jabulpore ; brisk at Jacobabad, Karachi, Neemuch and Amraoti ; and moderate or slight elsewhere. Readings are relatively very low in the Indus Valley, and very high on the North Konkan coast and in the neghbourhsed of Bangalore and Mangalore. The baric gradients are steep to the northwards of latitude 16°, and are moderate in other places. The barometer reads above the normal average everywhere, the excess being only slight on the West Coast from Cochin northwards as far as Karwar. Winds are easterly to north-easterly at Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Jacobabad and Saugor ; southerly to south-easterly at Nagpur, Bombay, Bangalore and Masulipatum ; and south-westerly to north-westerly in other districts. The force has been strong at Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Khandwa. Akola, Ratnagiri, Goa and Calicut ; and fresh at Malegaon, Bombay, Madras and Raipur. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles per hour at Neemuch ; 18 at Karachi, Ajmere and Malegaon ; 14 at Rajkote, Khandwa and Nagpur ; 12 at Sholapur and Goa ; and 10 at Agra, Akola and Karwar. The maximum temperature variations continue to be generally small, except at Jacobabad, Surat, Belgaum, Bangalore and Trichnopoly, where it is slightly 4° to 7° in excess of the average. The highest maximum was 117° at Jacobabad. Nights are hot everywhere, except at Bellary, Ratnagiri, Hoshangabad, Jabulpore, Rajkote and Allahabad, where the night temperature is slightly below the average of the season. The lowest temperature registered last night was 79° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are overcast at Sholapur, Cochin, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and partially cloudy in several other places. Rain amounting to a little more than three-fourths of an inch has fallen at Cochin, while at Allahabad, Jhansi, Hoshangabad, Belgaum and Calicut there have been light showers. The baric gradients in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar and the Central and North-West Provinces are steep, and strong winds are likely. The barometric differences between the coast and land stations in the Bombay Presidency are rather great, and fresh to strong winds are probable there also. On the Malabar Coast and in the extreme south of the Peninsula conditions are slightly favourable for local showers. The S. S. Thibet, which arrived in harbour, reports to have experienced from latitude 6° 09' N., longitude 81° 43' E. at noon on the 10th, to latitude 12° 52' N., longitude 74° 43' E. at noon on the 13th May, light to moderate, variable and south-westerly winds and overcast sky, with passing moderate to heavy rain squalls. The mail steamer Peninsular, which arrived in harbour yesterday, reports as follows :—From the Gulf of Aden to latitude 15° 23' N., longitude 57° 37' E. at midnight on the 14th, light easterly to south-easterly winds, passing clouds, and a swell ; to latitude 15° 54' N., longitude 60° 3' E. at noon on the 15th, light south-westerly winds and fine weather with passing clouds ; to arrival light easterly and north-westerly breezes with passing clouds. Telegram just received from Colombo reports 1·66 in. of rain, fresh SSW winds and rising sea. This indicates that the monsoon rains are approaching Ceylon.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TREACHER AND CO., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Shamrock Lodge," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, such as varieties of crotons, caladiums, ferns, geraniums, begonias, coleus, &c., also fowls, a fowl, and a pigeon house, the property of T. KLEINKNECHT, Esq.
The garden is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE DE LISLE ROAD, NEAR THE WATER WORKS STOREYARD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Mody, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Moreshwar Anundrao and Venayek Anundrao, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of August, 1887, the following property, viz:

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the dwelling-houses or range of chawls standing thereon, situate on De Lisle Road, near Chinchpogly, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 1,067 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. new No.—old Survey No. and new Survey No. and bounded on the east by the batty ground of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on the west by the Foras Road, on the north by the batty ground of Tejpal Khetsy, and on the south by the batty ground of Ramjee Cassiba Mali, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street Nos. 1, 2, and 53 to 61, and ward Nos. 7115, 7116 and 7117, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Anundrao Luximonjee, deceased, and are now in the occupation of the said Moreshwar Anundrao.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—
A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of works in lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the Mission House, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood, teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamp, Persian carpets, hand sewing machine, &c., the property of Mr. A. FERNANDEZ and another gentleman.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 20, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the Sunderdas S. and W. Co. Ld., and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Hajee Dawood Hajee Vayadina—100 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 12s. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED GUNPOWDER.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the underwriters—

			Ex s.s. "Chatfield."		
I E G E M Bombay	490—¼	barrels	No. 1-500	blasting T.	
	500—¼	do.	No. 501-1000	blastings S.	
	40—¼	cases	No. 1001-1040	F F F	Flasks.
	40—¼	,,	,, 1041-1080	,,	½ ,,
	40—¼	,,	,, 1081-1120	,,	¼ ,,
	28—¼	,,	,, 1121-1148	FF	Flasks.
	28—¼	,,	,, 1149-1176	,,	½ ,,
	28—¼	,,	,, 1177-1200	,,	¼ ,,
	80—¼	barrels	1201-1280	F F F	Loose.
	50—¼	,,	,, 1281-1360	F F	,,
	40—¼	cases	,, 1361-1400	Royal Grain.	

Will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.
Delivery to be taken by the purchasers at the Sewree Magazine.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Oomer Jamal's Stable at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, 16 horses will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder on the above date.
A RARE CHANCE to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

PARTICULARS OF THE HORSES TO BE SOLD.

1. Dark grey gelding, 4 years, 15 hands, broken to harness.
2. Dark grey mare, 5 years, 15-2, broken to harness.
3. Bapple grey mare, 6 years, 15-2, thoroughly broken to single and double harness.
4. Bapple grey mare, 6 years, 15-2, thoroughly broken to harness, will make a good pair with No. 3.
5. Strawberry grey gelding, 4 years, 16 hands, first-class brougham horse.
6. Chesnut gelding, 5 years, 15-2 hands, goes in harness.
7. Chesnut gelding, 5 years, 15-2 hands, will make a first class match with No. 6.
8. Bay gelding, 5 years, 14 3½ hands, very fast and lively, will make a good dog-cart horse.
9. Chesnut gelding, 5 years, 14-2½ hands, nice cobby horse, do very well for riding and harness.
10. Dark chesnut gelding, 6 years, 15-1, will make a good brougham horse.
11. Dark chesnut gelding, 6 years, 15-1, will make a first-class pair with No. 10.
12. Bay gelding, 4 years, 15-3 high, very handsome and showy, will make a very good charger.
13. Bay gelding, 4 years, 15-3, will make a first-class pair with No. 12.
14. Brown mare, 4 years, 15-3, goes well in harness.
15. Bay mare, 5 years, 15-2, good make and shape, broken to harness.
16. Bay gelding, 5 years, 14-3, goes in single and double harness, very strong.

Purchasers will see the horses ridden and driven at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Abdoolally Ahmedally—
E S—A A—M B—733—1 case hardware.
On account and risk of Jeevabhoy Nathabhoy—
J N—1410—1-12—12 cases beads.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 powerful chesnut Arab, 14-1, very quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong-built victoria, with removeable coach-box.
1 bay Arab, 14-2½, very fast, goes in single and double harness.
1 child's pony, with side saddle and bridle.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by Boosey and Co., handsome Minton China ornaments, large size old real bronze figures, rich real Bohemian glass table ornaments, a very handsome mahogany sideboard with mirror, handsome China and Japanese vases, real Persian carpets, handsome oil-paintings and pictures, African parrotts, American coir mattings, &c., &c., the property of Captain Sir HENRY MORLAND.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Burnt Cotton, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, burnt cotton, &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 20, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 717 of 1889.

JAIKISONDAS GANGADAS..............Plaintiff.
vs.
ZENABAI AND ANOTHER ....Defendants.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver in the above suit and pursuant to the final decree passed herein on the 15th day of January 1891, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following properties in two lots on the undermentioned dates:

Lot No. 1—THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1891, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses, range or chawl, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwady on the Obelisk Road without the Fort or Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under Nos. 223 and 224, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 458 and 4991 and New Nos. 13970 and 11195, Survey No. 5534, containing by admeasurement 749 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property of Condajee Banajee, on the south by the public road, called Falkland Road, on the East by Trimbuck Purusram-street, and on the West partly by the property of E. D. Cooper and partly by a foot-path.

Lot No. 2—On FRIDAY, the 22nd May, 1891, at 4 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the Rope Walk and the several messuages, tenements, sheds, and stables standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on northern side of Obelisk Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 11,185-7-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east partly by a mosque and partly by the public road, called Two Tank Road, on the West by a public passage and a piece of ground upon which stand properties belonging to several persons, on the North by a piece of vacant ground belonging to Government and on the South by the said Obelisk Road, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1896, 2377, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2754, and 1897 and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1-2-3-4-5-6—45, 56, 58, 65 and 94, and further structures and buildings erected on the aforesaid land or ground from and after the date of mortgage and further charges respectively.
For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw and Kanga, Attorneys for C. A. Turner, Esq., receiver in the above suit, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, May 20, 1891.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.

COOL, Comfortable, and sleep-inducing, and indispensable during the Hot Weather.

Apply to
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

MACHINERY.
REVISED ESTIMATES
FOR

Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes:—
"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,
CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle Refuse Substitutes.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NEWSPAPERS
FROM
ENGLAND.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.

Price Lists may be obtained from
MESSRS. KING, KING, & CO., BOMBAY;
KING, HAMILTON & CO., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & Co.,
65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL,
LONDON

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costivenes.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all ther drugs have failed.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
all agency business undertaken.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

8 cases white shirtings.
2 ,, white dorias 10 yards.
2 ,, colored union cloth.
15 ,, grey T cloth.
3 ,, grey shirtings.
3 ,, grey dhooties, &c.

An invoice of perfumery and medicine by the well known G F Coward and Co., just landed ex s s Sutlej, consisting of carbonate of soda, essence of peppermints, Jamaica ginger, balsom capavi, brandy bitter, lime glycerine, pure glycerine, milk of roses, tooth brushes, victoria and camphorated dentrifice, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS, MADAPOLLAMS, WHITE TWILLS AND DHOOTIES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Pudumsey Hurry, the following goods:—

About	2	bales grey shirtings	47 by 38	yards
,,	5	,, ,, ...	42 by 38	,,
,,	24	,, ,, ...	46 by 37½-38	,,
,,	2	,, ,, ...	33 by 37-37½	,,
,,	24	,, ,, ...	35 by 37½	,,
,,	8	,, ,, ...	33, 34 by 37½-38	,,
,,	3	,, grey madapollams......	55 by 23	,,
,,	1	,, ,, ...	27, 28 by 22	,,
,,	3	cases white twill	35 by 50	,,
,,	3	,, white dhooties........	50 by 8-11	,,

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH STEAM MERRY-GO-ROUND.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., opposite the Crawford Market, next to the Theatre, on account of the concerned.—
An English steam Merry-Go-Round, in good working order, with chairs, horses, music organ, complete.
The above can be seen working daily at the above mentioned place.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 20, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 19.

OWING to the Whitsuntide holidays at home, the only telegraphic advices under yesterday's date noticeable in this column are from New York, where Bar Silver was ¼ cent lower, at 97¾ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88½ dollars. The U. S. Treasury purchased 415,000 ounces of the metal, at 98·05 to 98·20 cents. Cotton was virtually unchanged, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remaining at 8⅞ cents, while August Futures were a point higher at 8·85 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales; and the figures from the beginning of the season now give the following comparison with those of the preceding two years:—

	1891	1890	1889.
Monday's Receipts	6,000	4,500	1,900
Two days' do. ...	10,000	5,900	3,000
Since 1st Sept. '90	6,664,000	5,696,000	5,445,700

COTTON.—Only a small business has transpired in this staple here to-day; but some movement has taken place in prices, Bengals, Broach, and Dharwar being Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower, while "Good" Bhownugger is higher to about the same extent. Exporters have bought 1,850 bales consisting of 500 Dharwars, at Rs. 170-2; 300 Bengals, at Rs. 146; and 50 Akola, at Rs. 145; while the Mills have taken 950 bales, made up of 350 Barsee, at Rs. 171; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 159; 100 each of Cutch, at Rs. 142; Broach, at Rs. 194; and Untni, at Rs. 155-8; and 50 bales each of Vingorla, at Rs. 154; and Bhagulkote, at Rs. 163 per candy.

WHEAT has not been taken to more than a moderate extent for export to-day, but prices have advanced ½ to 1 anna per cwt., the market having closed steady at the following quotations:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5-2-0		per cwt.
Do. 85 ,,	,, 5-1-0		,,
No. 1 Club Delhi...........	,, 4-12-6 to Rs. 4-13-0		,,
Red Delhi...................	,, 4-10-0		,,
Hard Yellow............	,, 4-5-0		,,
Red Ahmedabad............	,, 4-12-6		,,
Hard Red.....................	,, 4-3-0		,,

SEEDS.—A moderate business has also been passing in this market, the tone of which has been quiet; but prices are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..................................	18,297	bales.
Wheat	241,135	cwt.
Linseed	55,839	,,
Rapeseed..............................	12,411	,,
Gingelly................................	1,455	,,
Poppyseed	5,112	,,
Groundnuts	6,782	,,
Castorseed	4,639	,,

FREIGHTS are weak; and there are few takers of tonnage, except at some reduction from previous rates.

EXCHANGE.—A quieter and weaker feeling has prevailed to-day and rates have given way slightly, but business has been very limited. No Merchants Bills came out till 1s. 5½d. was quoted for three months' sight Credits, when a few were sold for this month's delivery. A little Bank Demand was placed early in the morning at 1s. 4 ⅞d. for the mail, but the rate closes weak at 1-32d. lower. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand	......	1s. 4 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......	1s. 4 ⅞ to 25-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...	1s. 5 ⅛d.	,,
Credits do.	...	1s. 5 ⅛d.	,,
Francs do.	...	1·81	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has also been a weaker market, and rates for Fours have receded a little. The cash price was at one time quoted at 106 1-16, and account rates lower in proportion; but a steadier feeling set in before the close, and final quotations were only 1-16 per cent. below those of last evening at 106⅛ for Money; 106 for the coming settlement; and 105⅞ for the end of June account. 107¼ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES continue to attract but little attention, and quotations generally show no change to speak of.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 18.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia arrived at Marseilles on the 17th instant.

COLOMBO, MAY 19.

The Oriental Line steamer Oroya, from Suez, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect, Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.
Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili:—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.
Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.
Aden-Zanzibar cable interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam imperfect between Kanbreri and Bangkok.
Turkish route right.
Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 3-30 p.m. on Thursday, 21st instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 17.

Vaughan, 2nd Lt, Ms, 7th Hussars, on duty, from England
Langton, 2nd Lt. Ms, 21st Hussars, on duty, from England
Jacob, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on duty, from England

MAY 19.

Budd, Lieut, 12th Bo I., on duty, from Poona
Dobson, Surgn Major, Ms, I M S, on duty, from England

DEPARTURES.—MAY 18.

Peacocke, Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, from Madras
Dobson, Surgn-Major, Ms, I M S, on duty, to Bangalore
Vaughan, 2nd Lt, Ms, 7th Hussars, to join Regt, to Secunderabad

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, COMMANDING B. V R.
Bombay, 20th May, 1891.

1. A Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-quarters at 6 o'clock this evening.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 20th May, 1891.

The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the corps from the 19th Instant:—Gunner C. J. Schreyer.

By Order.
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain and
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 16.)

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

The Honble the Chief Justice has, with the approval of H E the Governor-General of India in Council, appointed Mr J H Hechle, 3rd Assist Registrar, to officiate as 1st Assist or Depy Registrar during the absence of Mr Fink, on furlough, with power to sign as Chief Clerk of the Insolvent Court, and Mr J W Orr to officiate as 3rd Assist Registrar.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Col H M Buller, Political Agent in Western Malwa, has resumed charge of the duties of Political Agent in Western Malwa from Col M G Gerard, C B.

Lieut D G Peart, Bo S C, Offig Wing Officer, Bhopal Battalion, is granted privilege leave for two months.

PROVINCIAL ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, May 16.)

On the completion of his special duty in the Nerbudda Division, Mr H A Playfair, Dist Supt of Police, is reposted to the Bhandara District.

On being relieved by Mr H A Playfair, of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Bhandara, Mr J G J Duff is reposted to the Bilaspur District as Assist Dist Supt of Police.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J G H Glass, C I E, Suptg Engr, 1st class, temporary rank, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, P W Dept, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for three months.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AMERICA.
DEATH.

DICKSON—May 11, in Washington, United States, William Dickson, eldest son of George Dickson, formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, aged 44 years.

LANOULI.
DEATH.

NOONAN—May 15, at the residence of his father-in-law, Lanouli, Henry Noonan, aged 31 years.—(His end was peace.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

GARRETT—May 13, at Buxar, the wife of J H E Garrett, of a daughter.
PEAKE—May 12, at Mangalore, the wife of T P Peake, Forest Department, of a daughter.
ROWE—May 13, at 3, Kyd Street, Calcutta, the wife of F J Rowe, Education Department, of a son.
SHAW—May 10, at Dilkusha (Lucknow), the wife of W Shaw, Bandmaster, of a son.
TUCKER—May 3, at Pegu, the wife of A H Tucker, Punjab Police, of a daughter.
WORBY—May 11, at Mozufferpur, Tirhoot, the wife of A R Worby, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MOYES—May 9, at Upper Singell, Kurseong, William Blake, infant son of James A Moyes.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1891.

SIR JOHN GORST was undoubtedly incorrect when a few weeks ago he told Mr. Burt that "a full public inquiry" had been held into the origin and nature of the Cambay disturbances last September. Government have, however, done the next best thing to ordering a public inquiry in issuing as a Parliamentary paper which we are inclined to think is a complete collection of the official documents bearing on this lamentable occurrence. We cannot tell what papers may have been kept back, but those that are published are very full and informing. The point to which local interest is primarily attracted is the conduct of the military in suppressing the outbreak. It is clear from repeated statements in the Parliamentary papers that the Cambay police miserably failed to do their duty. With a mob of a thousand turbulent peasantry before them, armed with clubs, with swords, and some of them with matchlocks, fifty or sixty of the Cambay mounted police, and seventy or eighty unmounted, turned and fled after a timid advance in which they pushed the crowd back for thirty feet or so. The detachment of the 5th Bombay Native Infantry, who were drawn up in support of the police, were then ordered by the Political Agent to charge the mob, the written instructions to Lieutenant Milne, the officer commanding, being "to disperse the mob by such means as he found necessary, including firing on them and charging." As a matter of fact Lieutenant Milne limited his operations to a charge, and this was, at all events in the outset, deliberately made, for the police in their flight fell back upon the detachment, and only when they had passed right and left to the rear, leaving a clear front, was the charge made. The Government of India, who have curiously interpreted some of the information furnished them from Bombay, have reported to Lord Cross that the British troops received the mob at the point of the bayonet. The fact is, according to both Mr. Cooke and Lieutenant Milne himself, that the detachment charged the mob, who, however, were only five or six yards from them when the charge was made, scattered them in all directions, and beat down subsequent resistance with the butt-end of the rifle and the bayonet. Thirteen of the rioters were killed on the spot; deaths of the wounded brought the total fatalities up to twenty; and thirty-five Cambay people were wounded, besides about sixty or seventy, Mr. James estimated, belonging to the surrounding villages. The question whether unnecessary severity was used in dispersing the mob has been inquired into with great care, and discussed with the candour that characterizes the whole of the papers comprised in the return. Mr. Cooke, who is an eye-witness, while admitting that the casualties were "most regrettably heavy," says he cannot see how this was to be avoided, and he mentions the material fact that in only two cases out of the fourteen deaths first reported were the wounds in the back. He says, too, that the men of the detachment behaved with most creditable moderation, and were always perfectly in hand. Mr. James, who we are persuaded went to Cambay with an open mind, affirms after careful independent inquiry that "the mob was dispersed with as much humanity as the case admitted of;" and the Commander-in-Chief and the Bombay Government, on the evidence before them, have expressed the opinion that Lieutenant Milne "acted with much discretion under difficult circumstances, and that he and his men deserve credit." We will not canvass this conclusion, except so far as to say that it is an occasion for serious regret that a mob of a thousand men could not have been dispersed by an organized force a hundred strong without such a grievous record of fatalities and casualities. Those who take exception to the official view will set against it Lieutenant Milne's admission that "our casualties merely amount to some three or four men being badly hit by stones or bricks, and one man, who got a cut over the right arm with what I believe was a sickle."

As to the origin of the outbreak, and the political causes that led to it, there is enough in the papers before us to satisfy the people who have urged Government to hold an inquiry into the administrative history of Cambay during the chequered career of Mr. Shamrao N. Laud. The friends of that unfortunate Dewan will note that despite the candour with which Cambay affairs are dealt with in these papers, there is no evidence of personal bias against him. The Government of India say no worse of him than that he is "a well-meaning but injudicious administrator;" Mr. Lee-Warner, in re-writing a somewhat clouded chapter in Cambay history, recalls that his zeal and energy, as well as his good intentions, were recognized when in 1883 it was decided that he should seek scope for his ambition elsewhere than in Cambay. And Mr. James, whose diagnosis of the ills from which Cambay has been suffering is searching and severe, admits that Mr. Laud's aims were excellent, and that possibly if he had seen Cambay as the late Dewan first found it, he should appreciate his efforts more. And here we may leave Mr. Laud's somewhat negative merits, and go on to record the result of Mr. James's investigation into the affairs of the state. It is well to premise that there is no doubt of the spontaneous nature of the movement which last September led to such disastrous result. The people, as we showed at the time, had been inordinately ground down and oppressed. They had for years paid for their land at preposterous rates, and had counted upon relief so soon as the British revenue system, for which they have begged and prayed, was introduced. The British system was in a fair way of being introduced—that is to say, the land was being measured and classed. By an extraordinary perversion of arrangements which should have been for their benefit, the new measurements, which revealed areas in excess of those for which the ryots had been paying, were applied to the old extortionate rates. Mr. James calls this an act of fatuity for which there is no excuse, and this is the least that can be said of it. The fact that all the actual collections had not been made is of small consequence. The village demand-notes were made out, notwithstanding that in two years at the outside the new survey rates would be ready to be introduced, and the alarm amongst the villagers was universal. The cruel blunder in connection with the new rates claims more notice than we can give it here; it should be sufficient to say that had the Cambay ryots acquiesced in it, they would have had an angelic patience unexampled even amongst Indian cultivators.

The wrong doing of the administration asserted itself in many forms and in many directions. There was scarcely any part of the administration that was not affected by the prevailing disorder. The village system in Cambay—as in another Native State which the Bombay Government have lately had to take under their charge—was being broken down. The village patels had been deprived of their customary emoluments, and for some years past they had received nothing from the State. In this way one of the most important interests in the state was harassed and converted into an enemy of the administration. An equally impolitic thing was done when five years ago an order was issued claiming for the Durbar the bullock skins, which in the Indian village system invariably belong to the Chamar or the Dher, and are in reality his recompense for the despised but useful service which he renders to the village community. These, however, are the minor offences in the record. Graver shortcomings appear when the means of collecting the revenue are looked into. The long-discarded mohsul system, under which a person who owes money to the State has a peon or sowar quartered upon him, still survives in Cambay. The pay of the police Mr. James found to be three or four months in arrear; other servants of the State were in like plight. But those who could not get their pay could always get what are called "*tanka chitties*," upon which a village accountant, for a consideration, would recover the sums due from a village in arrear. This is bad in itself; but it almost necessarily involves corruption, and is therefore a serious blot upon any administration. Worse still, there were plain proofs that torture had been resorted to for squeezing taxation out of the people. One talati admitted to Mr. James that he was in the habit of confining people who did not pay until they had contrived to find some one to advance the money. In another village a pair of heavy wooden handcuffs, secured together by a rope, were produced, and three koli ryots were found who had been tied to a nim tree, with their handcuffed hands held up in an attitude of supplication for periods lasting from one to three days, night and day alike. A sadder story even than this came to light later on. Mr. James, when examining a ryot's assessment book, was astonished to find that a starving old cultivator had been able to pay all his dues, even when they had been raised. On asking the old man how he found the money, some one in the crowd laughed and said "he had to touch his toes." This brought to light the fact that the old practice, which was found to survive in the Deccan from the Peshwa's days, of torture by touching toes, was still in vogue in Cambay. The punishment consists in making the debtor stand in the sun, bent forward and grasping his toes, with a pebble on his back, which he is forbidden to drop or move until he has paid what is demanded of him. There is no proof that this is other than an exceptional way of exacting the state dues in Cambay; but even if that is so, the average morality of the Cambay administration must be deplorably low if such a state of things is possible even in a limited number of villages. That the authorities at the capital were innocent of all complicity in proceedings of this kind may safely be assumed. But they should not have left it to a British officer brought to the State to report upon its shortcomings to drag to light such discreditable blots upon the Nawab's administration. The Bombay Government have restored physical order in the Nawab's territory, but their task was only begun when a British force dispersed the mob which had risen in arms against him. The era of annexation ended long since; it is a settled principle of British policy to allow the Native States to work out their destiny in their own way, provided they follow the general principles of justice and regularity which are observed in British territory. But it would be against our policy if, having relieved a native Chief from the pressure of an insurrection provoked by the wrong doing of his administration, we were to allow the old state of things to be reverted to. The Bombay Government have claimed, as the consequence of their intervention, full liberty to put the Nawab's administration on a new footing, and the measure which they have taken to that end, in appointing so capable an administrator as Major Kennedy, will commend itself to no one more than to the people in whose interests that course has been followed.

THE debate on the arrest and deportation of Abdul Rasoul, which is reported verbatim in the May number of *India*, brings to light the whole of a story in which until the other day Mr. Conybeare seemed to be almost the only actor. Now that the facts have been revealed it is difficult to understand the mystery with which the authorities both in Bombay and in London have thought it necessary to involve them. Abdul Rasoul, it appears from statements made during the debate, is a native of Cashmere, who had lived in Constantinople for thirty years, earning his living as a teacher of languages, and afterwards in London. He then seems to have gone the round of the Continent, following an itinerary which is quite consistent with the belief of the Government that he was in intimate relationship with Dhuleep Singh. In January 1890 he came to Bombay, where he was arrested. The pedantic and unavailing reticence of the local police authorities has for sixteen months veiled in mystery what then occurred; and if the public in India were led to infer that the Bombay police had taken part in some inexplicable proceedings it was not so much because of Mr. Conybeare's questions in Parliament as because of the belief of the police authorities here that the Empire would be endangered if they whispered one word as to who Abdul Rasoul was and why he had been arrested. However, he came here in January of last year, and immediately after his arrival was arrested by the Commissioner of Police under instructions from the Government of India. The Government of India, Sir John Gorst now says—as he might as easily have said a year ago as now—were satisfied that Abdul Rasoul was employed as an emissary of Dhuleep Singh in issuing proclamations against the Queen, and this being their belief they found their legal warrant for ordering his arrest in a Bombay Regulation of 1827, which gives them such powers against people whom it may be necessary, for the preservation of tranquillity in native territory and the security of the British Dominion from foreign hostility and internal commotion, to place under restraint, though there may not be sufficient ground for instituting judicial proceedings against them. The principle of the Regulation, indeed, is precisely that which was embodied in Mr. Gladstone's coercive legislation for Ireland, under which persons "reasonably suspected" of treasonable designs were detained in custody without trial. We have not one word to say against that principle of the Bombay Regulation. Even so sound a Radical as Mr. W. McArthur expressed his belief during the debate that such Regulations are right and necessary. But everything depends upon the particular cases to which they may be applied, and if the Government wish to satisfy the public that they are not arbitrarily or unnecessarily using the exceptional powers with which the law invests them they should see to it that their orders are not carried out with the Star Chamber secrecy and mystery which attended this man's arrest and detention, and which have supplied Mr. Conybeare with his chief excuse for Parliamentary intervention. Sir John Gorst, somewhat unnecessarily invoking first principles, reminded Mr. Conybeare that India is a country governed by a very arbitrary and a very strong despotism, and that the powers conveyed in the Regulation of 1827 are powers which must be exercised fr[illegible] But the efficacy of a Regulati[illegible] not dependent upon the secre[illegible] is carried out, nor would [illegible] have been armed with any [illegible] mischief if the fact of his arre[illegible] ment in Assirgarh had been m[illegible] any other police operation. T[illegible] no stronger reason to suspe[illegible] something wrong in this applic[illegible] gulation of 1827 than the myst[illegible] man's arrest and his detention [illegible] in an out-of-the-way hill fort were invol[illegible] Government need not spread their net in the sight of the bird they want to catch; but when he is once caught they should disarm suspicion by candidly proclaiming what has been done and the reason for it. There may be still need for a secret police in our despotism, but it should be a despotism tempered by publicity, and within which there should be no room for a Bastille into which political prisoners may disappear in mystery and silence. Apparently Government do not look upon Abdul Rasoul as a very dangerous character after all, for Sir John Gorst says that they sent him back to London in the belief that Dhuleep Singh would support him, thus contemplating with equanimity the re-association of the chief conspirator with his agent. We know nothing of the evidence on which the Government of India ordered his arrest, and Sir John Gorst took a strictly constitutional course in declining to discuss the manner in which they had exercised the wide discretion vested in them by law. Where they erred was in allowing to be enshrouded in mystery a story which the persistency of some Member of Parliament was sure to drag from Sir John Gorst at some time or other. A little *ex post facto* communicativeness would have spared much trouble, and would not have been against State interest.

YESTERDAY'S evidence in the Rajabai fatality inquiry brings the outrage theory once more to the front. It is difficult, on the supposition that all parties concerned are disinterestedly desirous of speedily arriving at the truth of the matter, to account for the fact that a witness so important as the little girl Nawazbai should have been kept in the background until the eleventh hour. She identifies Aslajee as the man whom she, when in company with three other children at the top of the Tower, saw following Buchoobai and Pherozbai down the stairs, and afterwards saw following them again to the top of the Tower, when their clothes were disarranged and they seemed much agitated. Two Mahomedans, the witness said, had gone up with the Parsee, and they descended after the ladies arrived. The man identified as Aslajee, as the clock was striking half-past three, ran past the children with his coat unbuttoned and his turban in his hand. The importance of this evidence need not be pointed out, for it is evident that, if it is sustained, it does not implicate Aslajee alone. The delay that has occurred in presenting it has given his accomplices—if he had any—an opportunity for escape, which is one of the practical inconveniences of the method that has been adopted in the enquiry. It is time that this method should be ended, and that the inquiry should no longer be confined to a game of cross-purposes.

WE are requested to intimate that the silver casket containing the address to be forwarded to Lady Reay is on view up to Thursday, the 28th inst., at Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s establishment.

MR. HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE COORLAWALLA has been appointed to act as Income-Tax Collector of Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. K. N. Servai.

A CONCERT in aid chiefly of the Nurses' Fund at Nassik, established in connection with Lady Dufferin's Fund, is announced to take place in the Town Hall this evening, commencing at 9-30. The weather may be somewhat close at present for such entertainments, but considering the very laudable object for which the concert is being given, the nature of the programme, published in another column, and the members of the concert party who have lent their services, it is to be hoped, there will be a large audience.

SENHOR JOSE MATTHEUS LAPA VALENTE has been appointed Chief of the Military Department at Goa.

SENHOR CORREA TABORDA, the Chief Secretary to the Goa Government, has issued a circular, inviting witnesses to give evidence in support of the charges brought against Senhor Jose Maria de Sa, the Administrator of Salsette. The latter has been ordered to leave Margaum, and fix his residence in Pangim during the period of the enquiry.

CALCUTTA is being visited by a succession of thunderstorms which keep the nights deliciously cool, and remove half the terrors of the hot weather. A dust storm generally precedes the rain, and on Sunday week the dust filled the churches almost like a London fog.

PROFESSOR KARABACEK, the well-known Vienna Orientalist, made an interesting statement at the last sitting of the Vienna Academy of Science. It appears that the library of the Sultan of Turkey contains a letter of Mohammed which was discovered in the middle of the century in a Coptic monastery, and was bought in 1858 by Sultan Abdul Meshid for half a million piastres. It is believed to be genuine, and is regarded by the whole Mohammedan world as a sacred relic. Professor Karabacek, who has cast doubts upon the genuineness of the letter, now thinks that he is in a position to prove that it is a forgery.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

FURTHER COMMENTS ON THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Both the *Times* and the *Standard* have articles this morning commenting on Lieutenant Gurdon's narrative of the Manipur disaster, which was published yesterday.

The *Times* says that the military conduct of the affair is as inexplicable as the political.

The *Standard* says that the public sentiment has been wounded by the stratagem used in the attempt to arrest the Senapati, and adds that the Government of India ought to be above suspicion in their dealings with Eastern princes.

THE VACANT SEE OF YORK.

The Right Rev. William Dalrymple Maclagan' Bishop of Lichfield, has been offered the vacant Archiepiscopal See of York.

THE ATTACK ON THE CZAREWITCH.

YOKOHAMA, MAY 18.

His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch has sailed for Vladivostock.

A Rescript has been issued by the Mikado, in which his Majesty deeply deplores the attempt made upon the life of the Czarewitch, and orders the immediate punishment of the culprit.

ATTEMPTED EXPULSION OF QUEEN NATHALIE.

BELGRADE, MAY 18.

[illegible] Government having decided to [illegible] Queen Nathalie, an attempt was [illegible] forcibly expel her from Belgrade, [illegible] citizens and a number of students [illegible] and reconducted her Majesty [illegible]. The troops were summoned and [illegible] defenders of the ex-Queen, two of [illegible] led and several wounded.

MAY 19.

[illegible] hundred citizens and students guarded the palace of Queen Nathalie throughout the night. Renewed fighting took place, in which one of the defenders was killed and fifty wounded. The gendarmes ultimately succeeded in forcing their way into the palace, and the Queen, to prevent further bloodshed, was induced to leave the city, being escorted to Hungary.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, MAY 18.

The Treasury purchased 415,000 ounces of silver to-day, at prices ranging from 98·05 to 98·20.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The death is announced of Lord Edward Cavendish from influenza.

The death is announced of Sir Patrick Mac-Chombaich de Colquhoun, Bart.

THE MANIPUR EXPEDITION.

DESTRUCTION OF FORTIFICATIONS.

THE JUBRAJ'S FLIGHT TO BURMA.

THRILLING ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 19.

The Commander-in-Chief, the *Pioneer* says, has authorised the destruction of the old fortifications at Manipur, provided that some fortified place is maintained in which ammunition can be stored to supply three hundred rounds per rifle. It is reported that in a village near Sengmai, formerly occupied by sepoys and from which no arms have been sent in, it is expected a number of rifles may be found. Major Ridgeway has therefore ordered the village to be surrounded, and any one in possession of arms to be arrested.

It is reported that the Jubraj has left Chassod and gone to Burma, with the object of finding a secure hiding-place among the Chin hills. Captain Dun, with some Burma military police, and Lieutenant Clay, with a detachment of the 34th Goorkhas, are following close on his track.

Ango Sena, the next junior to the Jubraj in the Manipur royal family, was captured on Monday, and taken into Manipur.

The hanging of the two prisoners, Meangan and Mian Mimzaron, has been postponed till orders are received from Simla. Three natives have been killed, and several wounded, by a shell that had been fired by the artillery when practising, and not exploded when fired.

The following is the confession of Dhonosing Sajol Semba, the public executioner of Manipur :—"I am forty years of age ; and am a public executioner. On the 24th of March, 1891, there was fighting between the British and Manipuri troops, and I was in the guard, not far from the west gate. In the evening I finished my dinner and was sitting down listening to the firing, when Yen came up and called to the Sutwal that I was wanted with the executioners. The Sutwal ordered me to accompany him, and I obeyed, taking with me a dhao, known as the Tendal Thang pattern. We arrived at the Durbar-house, and some one called out, 'One executioner is not enough,' whereupon the Sutwal went in search of more men. The four sahibs and a native sepoy came out of the house, and the sentries marched them to the gate and made them over to me. The whole place was crowded with Manipuri sepoys. The sahibs were killed one by one. Chains were on their legs and their hands were tied behind their backs. Each one was placed in a standing position, facing the west, and I was on the north side, and gave the dhao a stroke. I don't know one sahib from another. The execution occurred at night, but it was bright moonlight, as bright as day. At the time of the execution there were many people about, and I was trembling from fright. I did not recognise any one in the crowd. I know both the accused. I do not remember having seen them on that night."

Sutwal, son of Knolasing, of Kobolch Rai village, stated :—"I am a Sutwal, that is, headman, and public executioner, and have some 100 people under me. When the Durbar has any person to punish capitally, he is made over to me, and I arrange to kill him. I was appointed Sutwal by Sar Jangra Maharaja, and since then I have had no victims to kill until the 24th March. The capital punishment in Manipur is by beheading. On the night of the 24th about mid-night Yen and another man came and called me, and ordered me to bring the executioners. There had been firing all day between the palace and the Residency, and at that time I could find only one man, named Sajoal Senba, and I accompanied him to the Durbar house. Yen Kinna said he came from the Senapati. On arrival at the Durbar-house the sentries and the Senapati's adherents said, 'What is the use of one man. Go and fetch some more.' I went in search, hunting for half-an-hour, but could not find any executioners, and returned. As I reached the dragons, I saw that the sahibs had been killed. Sajol Senba was standing by the bodies, which were headless. There were five sahibs when I brought Sajol Senba to the Durbar-house. (Here follows a list of names.) The execution of the sahibs occurred about 2 a.m., on the 25th March. Shortly afterwards firing was renewed between the Palace and the Residency. Before this the firing had ceased since early in the morning."

THE MIRANZAI EXPEDITION.

It is reported from Seri that the Akazais are in a starving condition, and may be seen at night moving about the hills with torches, evidently in search of food.

EXECUTION OF GHASEETA.

Ghaseeta, the notorious dacoit, was hung at Meerut on the morning of the 18th. Prior to his execution he made certain statements, which are likely to lead to a number of his associates.

CHOLERA.

Cholera has broken out among the South Wales Borderers at this station. Thirty cases have been admitted into the hospital to-day, out of which there have been three deaths.

SEQUAH AT ALLAHABAD.

Sequah is here, and has been attracting large crowds to-day. In twenty minutes he effected a nearly complete cure of a man who had been suffering from acute rheumatism for ten years. The doctors had been unable to cure him, and he had to be helped on the platform. After being operated on by Sequah, he walked about the platform and down from it without any assistance. The man's name is Mullins, and his infirmity was vouched for by a large number among the audience, before Sequah would take him in hand.

THE PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

THE following letter has been addressed to Government by the Bombay Natural History Society on the subject of protection for birds and animals in this Presidency :—

Bombay, April 16.

From, the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Natural History Society.

To the Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1575, of 28th February last, containing draft rules, under Section 25 (I) of the Indian Forest Act, proposed by Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth.

The rules have been submitted to a large number of the members of this Society, and I am now instructed by the committee to say that in their opinion the rules, if passed (with the exception of Nos. 1 and 4) will be most unpopular, and will prove a constant source of irritation and annoyance to every one. The committee of the Society have carefully considered the question from its various standpoints, and are strongly of opinion that the subject is of such importance that Government should pass a special Act, with a view of establishing a "close season," during which all indigenous wild birds and harmless wild animals should be protected.

Considering the wanton destruction of birds for the sake of their plumage, which has of late taken place in many parts of the country, and which appears to be on the increase, the committee are of opinion that protection should not be restricted to game, but should extend to all indigenous wild birds, as well as to harmless wild animals, and that a measure based on such liberal and comprehensive lines and would meet with approval and sympathy of Natives as well as Europeans.

In the meanwhile the committee of the Society would be glad to see all the forests in this Presidency closed for the monsoon months (say from 15th June to 15th October) during which time the majority of indigenous wild birds and harmless wild animals breed.

I beg to attach, in an appendix, several extracts, from a large number of letters, which have lately been sent to this Society from Sind and other parts of the country.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. M. PHIPSON, Hon. Sec.,
Bombay Natural History Society.

APPENDIX.

"There can be no doubt that unless some steps are taken to prevent it, the time is not far distant when the indigenous game birds of Sind will be well-nigh exterminated in the more open parts of the country. Having had some experience all over this district I know that the black partridge has decreased greatly in numbers especially in the Rohri and Shikarpur districts. It was in the Rohri district that they were netted for their plumage in enormous numbers a few years ago. I believe the number was, as mentioned by Mr. Symons, some 4,000. The shooting grounds about Mungrani, in the Shikarpur districts, are now worthless. As regards other birds a considerable traffic in plumage goes on in a quiet way and one only occasionally hears of it. A year or two ago there was a great demand for certain feathers of the common paddy bird for which Rs. 22 per 'tola' were paid. As very few feathers from each bird are taken, and these small ones, the number of birds required to produce a 'tola' weight of these feathers was considerable. I expostulated with the zemindars about it, but I heard that several men had made a good deal of money by slaughtering the birds for the sake of these few feathers. I do not think this sort of thing ought to be permitted."

Sind, Feb., 1891. * * * * *

"I am afraid the figures reported to you were anything but exaggerated. Seven or eight years ago it was rumoured that 80,000 black partridge skins had been sent off from one station in the Rohri Division (Shikarpur District). In this (the Eastern Nara) District large numbers of large blue king-fishers and egrets used to be killed, and last year I came across a band of Madrassees engaged in trapping king-fishers. The awful destruction men of this class must cause may be imagined when it was worth their while to come every year this long journey from Madras, and they were able to pay all expenses and make a living out of the sale of the skins they procured in their cold weather tour." * * * * *

Hyderabad, Sind, Feb., 1891.

The above are extracted from a large number of letters received by the Society all testifying to the rapid destruction of birds, &c., in various parts of the Presidency.

H. M. PHIPSON, Hon. Sec.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 18.

10 p.m.	82·3

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

6 a.m.	81·3
10 a.m.	85·8
2 p.m.	87·6
4 p.m.	87·1

THE Committee of the Champ de Mars Salon, says a Paris correspondent, are determined that their exhibition shall be a Fine Art Drawing Room, in all respects choice, elegant, and original. They are arranging it at a cost for upholstery, jardinieres, and other furniture of 8,000*l*. Of the 3,400 works of art presented to the jury, 2,000 of which were paintings, only 242 pictures and 107 pieces of sculpture were received. M. Carolus Duran had the mortification of finding seven out of ten of his works rejected. The work in nearly every case of rejection, regarded from a technical standpoint, was good, the conception behind it being commonplace. The Champs-Elysees jury has gone on similar lines, having after a second inspection refused 7 out of 27 of the works of artists of the "hors de concours" class, which were rejected on a first view.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No buyer has yet been found for the library of the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, which includes 7000 books, and is offered at £1,000. Should no buyer come forward within a reasonable time the books will be sold separately.

SIR CHARLES DILKE was on April 29 unanimously re-elected, for the third year in succession, as chairman of the Chelsea Board of Guardians.

"GENERAL" BOOTH (says the *Daily Chronicle*) is to build a great Salvationist temple in London with the legacy of £60,000 or £70,000 which has been left him by the late Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, of Glasgow.

CAPTAIN STAIRS will leave England on May 11th next for Zanzibar, whence he will start in command of the Belgian expedition to Katanga. The expedition will include five other Europeans and about three hundred natives.

A REUTER's telegram, dated Victoria (British Columbia), April 28, says :—The steamer Empress of India arrived here this morning from Yokohama. She made the passage in 10 days, 14 hours, 34 minutes, thus beating all former records between Yokohama and this port by over two days.

THE question of the rights of foreigners living in Russia will probably follow the drastic solution of the Jewish question in Russia, for the *Novoe Vremya* announces that the Minister of the Interior has formed a Special Commission, including members from the other Ministries, to consider the rights of foreign subjects to enjoy immovable property in Russia. The Commission will likewise comprise members representing the Governors of Southern Provinces.

A RETURN, in the shape of a Parliamentary paper, has been issued, "showing the net estimated and actual expenditure for the year 1890-91 on the Army and Navy, and the provision made for it." The estimated Army expenditure was £17,717,800 ; the actual expenditure amounting to the same sum. The estimated and actual expenditure for ordnance factories was £10,000. The Navy Estimates amounted to £13,786,600, and the actual expenditure of £14,136,600. The estimate of the total ordinary expenditure was £31,514,400 ; the actual ordinary expenditure being £31,864,500. The estimate of the total extraordinary expenditure was £6.807,033 ; the actual expenditure £4,708,142. The estimated total expenditure on the Army and Navy in 1890-91 was £38,321,433 ; the actual expenditure being £36,572,642. The total estimated provision out of revenue for the expenditure on the Army and Navy in 1890-91 was £33,750,535 ; the actual amount so provided was £34,853,642. The estimated balance, which was provided for in various ways, amounted to £4,570,898 ; the actual balance being £1,719,000.

ON the Neva the breaking-up of the ice has been more noteworthy and beautiful this year than ordinarily. The ice was very thick, averaging fully thirty inches, and thus though warm weather set in, the ice only very gradually yielded to the spring. As blocks of ice melt they lose their hard amorphous condition, and show the long needle-like crystals of which they are really composed ; and as the floes crash against each other or against the buttresses of the stone bridges, they crumble up into thousands of long needles, which sparkle with prismatic colours in the sunshine. The curious spectacle has been seen this year of an open river at St. Petersburg with boats and steam ferries plying, while horses and carts have been crossing the ice between Constadt and the mainland.

A REMARKABLE divorce suit occupied the attention of Mr. Justice Jeune on the 27th ult. The petition was that of Mrs. Drew, an operatic singer, known professionally as Kate Lovell, who alleged that her husband deserted her in 1877 ; and the peculiarity of the case was that she had to establish the identity of her husband mainly by specimens of his handwriting brought from Australia. She, however, satisfied the judge, who granted her a decree nisi with costs and custody of a child.

THE expulsion of the Jews from Moscow marks the triumph of the reactionary party in the councils of the Czar. It is a measure which has been advocated for some time by the Old Russian party, and has been warmly supported in their journals, like the "Moscow Gazette," the "Novoie Vremia," and the "Grashdanin," but the belief prevailed that the Czar's sense of justice and righteousness would revolt at the idea, and prevent him giving way before the Jew-baiting propensities of a section of the community. The more enlightened Russians (writes our St. Petersburg correspondent) freely condemn the measure in private. The Jews are really the brain and nervous system of the trade of the land. At present Jews of the first guild of merchants have privileges, but these become jeopardised with the issue of Ukases against other unoffending classes, and with the curtailment of their enterprise will come a contraction of trade. Already the chief Jewish merchant in St. Petersburg, a millionaire of vast influence, is preparing to leave. He has sold his house, and seems to be liquidating his business.

M. DE LANESSAN, the new Governor of French Cochin-China, is more of a savant than a politician, though he has very statesmanlike views on the best method of administering a remote and semi-hostile dependency. Before he was thirty-six he had made many explorations in Western Africa, and during four years he lived in Cochin-China as naval surgeon. His favourite pursuit is, like Emin Pasha's, botany and cognate sciences, and his collection of butterflies and beetles is a very rich one. Some years ago he was elected a deputy for Paris and was sent on a special mission to the Dutch and British Indies ; and now he has been sent out as Governor of Cochin-China. Hitherto the Tonquinese have been crushed between rivalries of the civil and military authorities, which M. de Lanessan hopes to be able to put an end to. The native religion and customs must be respected, and the administration should be such that the Touquinese would gradually perceive it to be to their advantage to submit to French rule.

THE Czar's eldest daughter is a self-willed young lady. It appears that the young Grand Duchess, seeing the crowds in the streets carrying palms and cakes to and from the churches on Palm Sunday, asked her father if she might go out and join in the excitement. Her father at first demurred, but after a little coaxing she obtained permission and went out, accompanied by two young ladies of her own age. They went to the booths, which at this season in Russia are erected for the sale of palms, cakes, and other votive offerings, and made numerous purchases, elbowing their way through the crowds unrecognised. The Chief of Police, M. Gresser, who had been informed of the young ladies' intended walk, had them unostentatiously followed and guarded from any possible misadventure. M. Gresser himself passed close by the Czar's daughter, but did not salute her, thinking that it might attract attention to the party. On their return to the palace, the young Grand Duchess indignantly told her father how M. Gresser had rudely passed by without saluting, although she felt certain he had recognised her. The Czar smiled and said, "M. Gresser did right in acting thus towards such a wilful young lady. When an Imperial Princess mixes with a crowd, she cannot expect to be treated as if she were above the level of the crowd."

THE Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Mr. John Isidor, C.M.G., Sub-Director-General of the Egyptian Customs, her Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Order of the Medjidieh of the First Class, which his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey has been pleased to confer upon him as a promotion in that order. The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Dr. Pestanji Nariman her Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar of the Fourth Class, which his Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar has been pleased to confer upon him in recognition of his services while actually and entirely employed in the service of his Highness beyond her Majesty's dominions.

WRITING to a Liverpool correspondent, Lord Derby, referring to Mr. Goschen's proposal in regard to free education, says it will remove a popular grievance while it will impose no fresh burden on any class. His lordship thinks there will be a good deal of difficulty about the distribution, but hopes an equitable arrangement may be arrived at.

THE *London Gazette* on Friday (24th ult.) contained a notification of the issue of the Royal Commission on Labour Questions. The Commissioners are to inquire into "the questions affecting the relations between employer and employed, the combinations of employers and of employed, and the conditions of labour, which have been raised during the recent trade disputes in the United Kingdom ; and so report whether legislation can with advantage be directed to the remedy of any evils that may be disclosed ; and, if so, in what manner." The usual powers are granted for the examination of witnesses and for access to documents and records, and the Commissioners are also empowered to pursue their inquiry at such places as may be deemed expedient.

THE Admiralty having decided to enter six thousand boys at an early date to increase the number of hands available for manning the Fleet when the whole of the vessels building under the Naval Defence Act are delivered, instructions have been issued for an additional training ship to be prepared for the accommodation of the boys. The old line-of-battle ship Kent, which has for some time past figured in the list of non-effective vessels for sale, has been selected, and is to be fitted for service as a training ship at Queensferry, N.B.

THE Czar has addressed to President Carnot his thanks for the very kind reception accorded to his son the Grand Duke George while in French territory.

THE Administration of Monte Carlo have resolved to pull down their big Hotel de Paris this summer, and to construct an enormous one, which shall outrival competition.

GENERAL ANNENKOFF, the constructor of the Transcaspian Railway, has received from the Czar an annual pension for life of ten thousand roubles, in recognition of his services.

THE Paris *Siecle* is indignant that Kitchener Pasha should have appointed an Englishman to the command of the province of Fayoum. "The time," it says, "seems to us to have arrived to put a stop to these encroachments. England must be made to understand by other means than mere formal protests that she can no longer laugh at France with impunity."

THE German Emperor, says *The World*, after having earnestly requested his mother to visit France, very ungraciously turned round upon her, and declared that she spoilt his diplomatic *coup* by staying too long in Paris. There was an acrimonious correspondence between the Empress Frederick and her son, which was so unpleasant to Her Majesty that she abandoned her intention of returning to Berlin before proceeding to pass the spring at Homburg. The Emperor is alleged to have requested that his mother will in future submit a programme of her movements for his approval when she is travelling.

BY an Imperial order the inhabitants of Poland are exempted for three years from the payment of a hundred roubles for each emigration passport, which may henceforth be obtained through the governor without petitioning for Imperial permission. This measure, says the *Standard* correspondent, will facilitate the expected exodus of Jews to England and America.

ACCORDING to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Baron Hirsch, the financier, whose gift for the education of the Jews was refused by the Russian Government, decided last week to set apart £3,000,000 for the purchase of a great tract of land in some unoccupied region, and the transport thither of those Jews who desire to leave Russia.

THE report of the School of Medicine for Women, in Handel-street, Brunswick-square, has just been issued, and it is interesting to learn that, amongst the most promising of its students is Rukhmabai. It is said to be an open secret that considerable dissatisfaction exists among the lady students with regard to the attitude of the Royal Free Hospital in the matter of the facilities at present afforded for the study of a special and important branch of medical knowledge, which is really most essential for the proper equipment of a "lady doctor" who means to work in India. This matter ought not to be neglected, and Mrs. Garrett-Anderson has already called attention to it before the House of Lords Commission.

THE most curious Parliamentary twinship that has been formed in secent years, writes the *World*, is the association of Mr. Seymour Keay and Mr. Labouchere in opposing the Land Purchase Bill. They have a thorough contempt for each other. Mr. Labouchere regards Mr. Keay as a dull and long-winded creature, who lives on figures and statistics. Mr. Keay, on the other hand, treats the member for Northampton as a frivolous person, who does not understand the case against the Land Bill, and covers his ignorance with flippant jokes. In one thing only they agree, and that is in obstruction. They are beginning, however, to show signs of exhaustion. Mr. Keay's figures are becoming an unintelligible jumble, and Mr. Labouchere's jokes are daily getting thinner and more pallid. If the obstruction to the Land Bill uses up Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Keay for the rest of the session it will not have been without some benefit.

THE Berlin *Post* repeats its statement that the Czar intends to visit Berlin in August next, and adds that since the unfriendly treatment of the Empress Frederick during her stay in Paris the Francophil sentiments of the Russian Court have sensibly decreased. The Czar, it adds, expressed the greatest indignation at the demonstrations of the Paris leaguers, being the more indignant because, during the Empress Frederick's stay at Copenhagen two years ago, the most friendly relations were established between the Czar and the Empress.

IN reply to M. de Nelidoff's note protesting against the recent detention at the Dardanelles of the Russian steamship Nishni Novgorod with military workmen for Vladivostock, the Porte declares that its action was quite within the powers of the State, which has a right to stop any vessel passing through the straits under a mercantile flag whenever it may consider that sufficient ground exists for such a proceeding. The *Politische Correspondenz* learns from Constantinople that M. de Nelidoff is dissatisfied with the reply given by the Porte to his recent note, and that he will address a second note to the Porte on the same subject.

LORD SALISBURY has consented to receive a deputation from the United Empire Trade League in reference to the desirability of convening an Imperial conference or appointing a Royal Commission to consider the best means of bringing the various portions of her Majesty's dominions into closer commercial union. The interview will take place shortly after Whitsuntide.

AN extraordinary incident marked the billiard entertainment on the 24th ult. at the Westminster Aquarium. Taylor and McNeil were playing a spot-barred game, and Taylor, getting the two balls jammed in one of the top pockets, made 729 consecutive cannons in a break of 1,467. He finished the game of 600 up, and then went on to see how many he could score. The break is by far the largest that has ever been made without the spot stroke ; but, arising as it did from such an unusual circumstance as the balls becoming fixed in the jaws of the pocket, it, of course, cannot be compared to the great achievements of John Roberts and other players—achievements which in the last few years have carried spot-barred billiards to a point previously unheard of.

MR. EDWARD TERRY has devised a new mode of advertising Mr. Pinero's comedy "The Rocket." Precisely at five minutes to nine each evening, when the curtain is about to rise on that piece, a rocket, which is visible in the sky far and wide, ascends from the roof of his theatre in the Strand.

THE UNIVERSITY TOWER TRAGEDY.

IF Monday's sitting at the inquiry was dull and uninteresting, such could not be said of the evidence produced yesterday. It was the most sensational, in fact, that we have yet heard, and created a scene very similar to that on the opening day of the inquest when the Parsee Manockjee Aslajee was recognised as the young man who had followed and insulted the two young ladies in the University Gardens prior to their ascending the Tower. The cause of this excitement was the production of those mysterious children, whom Mr. Inverarity promised could be forthcoming before the end of the inquiry, and of whose presence in the Tower on that fatal afternoon, none of the previous witnesses seem to have been aware. At least none of them mentioned anything about those children in the course of their examination. It may seem curious, too, how the police did not discover those children in the course of their inquiries, but that was sufficiently explained by the evidence of the young girl examined by Mr. Craigie yesterday. The girl, whose name is Nawazbai Shapurjee Engineer, a smart looking child of between eleven and twelve years of age, gave her evidence in a clear and unhesitating manner, and spoke in a way that there was no doubting her veracity. She said she and her "two little uncles" and a younger sister, named Serinbai, entered the Tower after paying the sepoy at the entrance one anna, and gave a graphic description of some of the people she saw on her way up and on the top of the Tower, which tallied exactly with the people who were there, and who have already given evidence. She described how, after remaining on the Tower some time those people went downstairs. She did not say where they went, but it is to be presumed they went to see the clock-works, as we know already from previous evidence they did go there. The only people then left on the top balcony were she and her companions, the Parsee girls Buchoobai and Pherozbai, and the Parsee Aslajee. She described how the girls, who appeared in a happy humour, walked round the Tower several times, followed closely by Aslajee, and then they went downstairs, still followed by Aslajee. The clock then struck a quarter-past-three. What followed was highly sensational. Shortly afterwards Buchoobai and Pherozbai came up again "much agitated, and with their clothes disarranged," to quote the young witness's own words. They seemed out of breath, and seeing her and her companions, Pherozbai said to her companion, "Parsee children are here ; come here." At that moment Aslajee also appeared, and the Parsee girls went round the Tower out of sight, still followed by Aslajee. Then, just after the clock chimed the half-hour, Aslajee appeared again, and ran past Nawazbai and her companions downstairs, his coat unbuttoned and his turban in his hand. She saw no more of the Parsee ladies, and coming downstairs found the door open. Passing out she saw and recognised the bodies of the two girls lying on the ground. Now we come to the solution of the strange disappearance of those children who are only turning up at this late stage to give evidence in the case. Nawazbai said she and her companions went straight home, and saying nothing of what they had seen to any one, went to bed. It was only next morning, on her mother asking her why she had gone to bed so early, she said "two Parsee ladies had fallen from the Rajabai Tower." A few days after that she was taken to the office of Mr. Craigie to whom she made a statement of what she had seen. The most telling part of the examination Mr. Craigie kept for an effective finale. Asked if she could recognise that Parsee she had seen on the Tower, Nawazbai said she did not know. Then Mr. Craigie determined to put her to the test, and the jury agreed to Mr. Craigie's request that Aslajee should be dressed as he was that Saturday afternoon. While the preparations for the test of the young witness were going on, she was removed upstairs. The police produced the clothes Aslajee wore when up the Tower, and he was dressed in them. He was then made to stand in a row of other Parsees, and Nawazbai was confronted by them and told what she had to do. For a moment she calmly surveyed the group, amongst whom unconcernedly stood the Parsee Aslajee, and then going up to him put her hand upon him. When the preparations for the test were being made there was great excitement in the hall, and it was with great difficulty the police could get the audience to keep their seats. Then when the recognition came they could not refrain from giving vent to their feelings in a loud cheer. Mr. Brewin asked leave to reserve his cross-examination, on the ground that until now the police had been denied access to the witness, which was allowed by the Coroner, and the inquest adjourned till to-day, when Nawazbai's companions will be examined. The following is a detailed report of yesterday's proceedings :—

Mr. Craigie resumed examination of the witnesses he had to produce.

Anant Gopal, the first witness called, being sworn, deponed : I am a clerk in the Sub-Registrar's office, residing in Thana. I recollect the day upon which the two Parsee ladies fell from the Rajabai Tower, although I did not see them fall myself. I was in the Sub-Registrar's office on that day. I first learnt about half-past three o'clock when I heard that several persons were running towards the Rajabai Tower, and that two ladies had fallen down from the Tower. It created a good deal of excitement in the office, and I discussed the matter with several people. I know one Arjun Rama, a sepoy in the Sub-Registrar's office. I saw him and had some conversation with him.

Then will you tell the Coroner and the Jury what that conversation was ?—As I was talking to some people in my room Arjun Rama came from the next room and catching hold of my coat called me away and told me that he had seen one lady falling from the Tower, and another one thrown down from the Tower. He also told me he was very much agitated and terrified, and had got palpitation of the heart.

Did you say anything to him ?—When he said he was suffering from palpitation, I told him to keep quiet. That is all that passed between us.

By Mr. Brewin : Please repeat word for word what Arjun Rama told you ?—He told me that he saw one lady falling from the Tower, and the other was thrown.

And is that all he told you ?—That is all.

The Coroner : Did he not tell you he was terrified ?—Yes ; but I have told you that before.

The Coroner : But Mr. Brewin wants you to repeat everything ?—The witness then repeated his former statement.

Mr. Brewin : Was there anything within hearing distance at the time ?—No.

And was the Sub-Registrar in the office then ?—Yes, he was.

And did you make any report to him of what Arjun Rama told you ?—No.

And did you tell anyone what Arjun Rama told you ?—No.

When did you first repeat to anybody what Arjun Rama told you ?—I think on the 29th or 30th ultimo when I told Mr. Craigie in his office, in presence of Mr. Craigie and Mr. Kapadia, who asked me to come and give a statement.

You did not give this information to any police officer ?—No.

Can you explain why ?—Because I had not seen the occurrence myself, and it would have been unsafe for me to have given such information in such an important matter without corroborative tetimony, and besides I have to mind my office business, and I live in Thana. I also learnt that one culprit had been aready arrested.

Do you know that the police have been making inquiries with a view to elucidating this matter ?—Yes; I do know.

And you know they have not succeeded in doing so ?—That I cannot say.

Mr. Craigie : Has any police made any inquiry in your office about the matter ?—No.

Mr. Brewin : Do you know that the police are not omniscient ? (Laughter.)

The Coroner : You might as well ask him is the sun the orb that rules the day ? (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Brewin : I want to make out that the police are but human.

The Coroner : Does not everybody know that ? (Laughter.)

Mr. Brewin : No everybody does not seem to know.

The Coroner : Oh, I think in such a voluminous inquiry you might leave out such questions.

Nawazbai Shapurjee Engineer, a Parsee girl, between eleven and twelve years of age, said : I live in Cowasjee Patel Street, in the Fort, with my parents. I recollect the day on which two Parsee ladies fell from the Rajabai Tower. It was on the 25th of April last.

Did you go to the Rajabai Tower on that day?—Yes.

Did you go with the permission of your parents ?—Yes ; I went with my little uncle, named Ardeshir Sorabji Godeewalla, my little uncle Cowasjee Aderjee Mistri, and my younger sister Sirinbai Shapurjee Engineer, who is between five and six years of age.

Did you go straight from your parents' house to the Rajabai Tower, or did you go anywhere ?—We came direct to the Tower from our house.

Can you tell about what time it was when you left your parents' house ?—It was about 2-30 p.m., and it was about a quarter to three when we reached the Tower.

When you reached the Tower what did you do ?—We gave an anna to a sepoy who was standing downstairs, and then we went up.

Would you know that sepoy if you saw him ?—No.

Did he allow you to go up immediately, or did you wait for some time :—He allowed us to go up at once. We entered the Tower by the door under the porch. (The witness took the jary and showed them the door she meant.)

When you went into the door of the porch what did you do ?—I went up the steps right up to the top of the Tower without stopping anywhere on the way up, accompanied by my three companions.

Did anyone else go up with you at the same time, besides your three companions ?—Two Mahomedan boys went up with us from downstairs.

Did they enter the Tower at the same time as you did ?—Yes ; just behind us.

About what age were these boys, do you think ?—They were a little bigger than me.

As you were going up, did you meet anyone coming down ?—Yes ; five or seven people of different castes, which I do not know.

Were they all together ?—No ; they came down at different times. Two came down together, and the others were at intervals of several steps.

When you got to the top of the Tower, was there anybody there ?—Yes ; there were other persons there.

Whom did you see on the top of the Tower ?—I saw two Marwarees, and the two Mahomedan boys who asked to pass us, because my little sister was not able to go up quickly.

Did you see anybody else besides them ?—No.

Then when you got to the top of the Tower, what did you do ?—We stood a little, and the bells chimed.

Do you know what time it was when the bells chimed ?—It was three o'clock.

Then did you remain on one side of the Tower, or did you go round ?—After looking at the bells chiming we went round the Tower.

While you were on the top of the Tower, did any other persons come up ?—Yes.

Did you see them come up, or after they came up ?—After they came up.

Who were they ?—Five or six Hindu females of the oilmen class.

Did you see anyone else besides them ?—After these Hindu women, a Parsee and two Mahomedans came up. The Marwarees had gone down before the Parsee and Mahomedans came up.

What happened after the Parsee and the Mahomedans came up ?—I saw two Parsee ladies come up.

Then after the Parsee ladies came up, tell us exactly, as far as you can recollect what happened ?—The two Mahomedans went down.

Did the Hindu women remain on the Tower ?—No ; they had left before the Mahomedans, as well as the two Mahomedan lads who went up with us.

Then what became of the Parsee and the two Parsee ladies ?—The Parsee ladies were walking round the Tower, and the Parsee was following them.

Did the Parsee ladies walk round the Tower once, or more than once ?—More than once.

Did the Parsee follow them every time ?—Yes.

While the Parsee ladies were walking round the Tower, what did you and your three companions do ?—We were talking together and looking at the prospect.

Did you remain in one place all that time ?—No ; we had been round the Tower ; but we were standing when the Parsee ladies were taking a walk.

Where were you standing ?—I do not know which side, unless I saw the place.

What was the next thing that happened ?—While we were talking the two Parsee ladies went down.

At the time the two Parsee ladies went down, was there anybody else present besides the Parsee ?—Myself and my three companions.

Then what happened ?—The Parsee also went down after them.

After they had gone down what did you do ?—I heard the clock strike a quarter-past-three.

What happened afterwards ?—After we heard the clock chime, the two Parsee ladies came up, much agitated, and with their clothes disarranged.

Did they seem to come up in haste ?—Yes.

You say they seemed to be much agitated. What made you think so ?—They were out of breath, and the more slender and fairer one said to the other one "Parsee na chokran che ahiyan awo" (Parsee children are here. Come here.)

What did the Parsee ladies do then ?—They came and stood before us, and the Parsee also came.

Was that the same Parsee you had seen before ?—Yes.

Do you mean he came up the stairs ?—Yes.

How long was it after the Parsee ladies came up that the Parsee came up ?—He followed them immediately.

What happened after the Parsee came up ?—The Parsee ladies left us and went out of our sight, and the Parsee followed them.

What did you do ?—We remained standing and I heard the clock chime half-past-three.

What was the next thing that happened ?—While the clock was chiming the Parsee ran past us with his coat unbuttoned and his turban in his hand.

After the Parsee ran past you what happened next ?—I and my friends tried to distinguish our house.

But after the Parsee ran past you where did he go to ?—He ran downstairs.

Then after trying to distinguish your house what did you do ?—We went down.

After the Parsee ran past you and went downstairs did you see the Parsee ladies again on the top of the Tower ?—No.

When the Parsee ladies first came to the top of the Tower, did they seem bright and cheerful ?—Yes ; they appeared to me cheerful.

Did you see or hear the Parsee speak to the Parsee ladies ?—No.

Did you see or hear the Parsee ladies speak to the Parsee ?—No, not at any time.

Did the Parsee speak to any one on the top of the Tower after he came up ?—No.

When you were on the top of the Tower did you hear any one scream at any time ?—No, there was a good deal of rustling of the wind.

As you were going down the steps of the Tower, did you meet anybody coming up ?—Yes.

How many persons did you meet ?—About five or six persons.

What caste were they ?—They were Christians and various castes ?

Then what happened when you got to the bottom of the Tower ?—We came out at the same door we went in at—the door under the porch. When we went up we saw a sepoy, but in coming down, there was no one at the door. On going out and walking a little further we saw the bodies of the two Parsee ladies lying on the ground ; and when we looked at them we recognised them as the two Parsee ladies we had seen at the top of the Tower. We were very much terrified at the sight, and as we were walking out of the compound we met a Parsee coming in with a cap in his hand and barefooted, and he asked us if the Parsee ladies belonged to our house.—I said, "No."

Then what did you do ?—We then went home.

And when you got home what did you do ?—We went upstairs and lay down to sleep.

Did you mention what you had seen that day to anybody ?—When I awoke from my sleep, I asked my mother for a drink of water, when she asked me why I went to sleep at such an unusual hour, and I told her two Parsee ladies had fallen from the Rajabai Tower.

Did you tell your mother all of what you told us to-day ; or did you say anything at all of what you had told us to-day ?

Mr. Brewin ; I object to that question.

Mr. Craigie : Did you say anything else to your mother about what happened on the top of the Tower ?—No.

When was the first time you told anybody about what you had seen on the top of the Tower ?—After many days my uncle asked me, and I told him something.

Then a day or two after that, were you brought to my office ?—A Parsee came to my father and had a talk with him, and my father sent me with my uncle and this Parsee to Mr. Craigie, who took down my statement in his office.

When you saw these two ladies the first time on the top of the Tower had either of them anything in their hands ?—The thin and fair lady had something like a book or pamphlet in her hand.

Was either of them wearing spectacles ?—Yes, the stout one had, and she was dressed in a black saree and black boots. The thin and fair lady had a black coloured saree and yellow leather boots.

Had you seen either of those two ladies before ?—No.

What sort of coat had the Parsee on ?—A black coat.

What sort of turban ?—The ordinary Parsee turban.

Did you observe what sort of boots he had on ?—He was wearing worsted slippers.

Had you ever seen the Parsee before that day ?—No.

Have you ever seen him since that day ?—No.

Do you think you would know him again if you saw him now ?—I am not sure if I could recognise him now.

Mr. Craigie : Then I should want him dressed entirely in the same way as he was that day. Have the police the clothes.

Mr. Brewin: Is that a fair way of identifying him?

Mr. Craigie: He may be put in a crowd if you like.

The Coroner: Then I think the jury have the power to decide how the witness should identify the Parsee.

A juryman said he thought the Parsee ought to be dressed in the same way as he was on that day, and the other jurymen assented.

Mr. Brewin: If the jury think that a fair way I have no objection.

The witness was then removed upstairs while the police produced the clothes, and the Parsee was dressed.

The Parsee who turned out to be Manockjee Aslajee was brought forward dressed as he was when discovered on the Tower, and placed in a row of other Parsees. The young girl was led forward, and on it being explained to her what she had to do, she looked in each of their faces, and without any hesitancy went forward and touched Aslajee. A scene resembling very much that of the opening day then took place, the Parsees present, who had shown signs of excitement while the preparations for testing the witness were going on, giving vent to their feelings in loud cheers.

Mr. Craigie: Was the man whom you pointed out now the same Parsee whom you saw on the Tower?—Yes. (Manockjee Aslajee is called and identified again by name.)

Is this the same Parsee who followed the Parsee ladies round the Tower?—Yes.

Is this the same man who followed the Parsee ladies when they came the second time up the Tower?—Yes.

And is he the same man who ran past you, with his coat unbuttoned and ran down the staircase?—Yes.

Mr. Brewin asked to be allowed to reserve the witness's cross-examination, remarking that the police had no previous knowledge that this witness was to be called nor of what she was going to state. The police had been allowed no access to these children, and Mr. Brewin would reserve the cross-examination until they were examined.

The Coroner: Have the police been denied access to them?

Mr. Brewin: I don't say that.

Mr. McDermott: Yes, I can say that the police have been denied access to the children by Mr. Craigie?

Mr. Craigie: I must say that the statement of the Police Superintendent is untrue.

The Coroner: I don't think it would be an unfair thing, and I therefore, allow you (to Mr. Brewin) to reserve the cross-examination.

Mr. Brewin: Thank you.

The Coroner: No thanks are due.

Witness to the Coroner: When we got down, the entrance door to the Tower was open. Nobody was there.

Mr. Craigie said the next witness would be about as long as this one; and he suggested an adjournment, stating that, if they commenced at 2 o'clock tomorrow (to-day), they would be able to finish the evidence of the two remaining children.

The inquest was thereupon adjourned until 2 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

DEPARTURE OF COLONEL BUTLIN.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Belgaum, says:—The Cheshire Regiment, in fact, all Belgaum is suffering from a severe loss, which we sustained last Tuesday, 12th inst., by the departure for England of Colonel Butlin and his amiable wife. He has served in the regiment for nearly thirty-one years; and four years ago was promoted Colonel. During all this time he has been loved and honoured by all who knew him, but more especially by the officers and men who had the happiness of serving under him. As the time of his departure drew near a general gloom spread over all, reminding us of the truth of the old adage, "Time and tide will wait for no man." On the evening previous to his leaving the officers of the regiment gave a dinner in his honour, in the Cheshire Mess, the band had prepared a charming programme, but owing to the indisposition of Major Sheringham, who was thrown from his horse during the gymkhana sports in the afternoon, only two or three items were gone through, the health of the guest—Colonel Butlin—was proposed by Captain Richardson, and he was afterwards carried round the mess-room, amidst ringing cheers and the regimental march, which was lustily sung by all present. Songs, toasts, and choruses continued with great vigour till the small hours. On the afternoon of their departure the officers after removing the "biles" drew Colonel and Mrs. Butlin in their dumney down to the station, in the middle of a scorching hot afternoon, where quite a large crowd including nearly all the ladies of the station and the Cheshire band had congregated to witness the departure. We all take this opportunity of thanking them both for their many kindnesses and favours and of wishing them "Bon voyage" and every joy and happiness in "Old England."

DESERTER AND THIEF.

JOHN GROQUET, *alias* George Gill, a Private in the 47th Lancashire Regiment, now stationed at Kamptee, was yesterday charged, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Cobb, of the B Division, at the Esplanade Police Courts, with the theft of a watch, on the 14th instant, valued at Rs. 20. Charles Nagle, a youth of about 17 years, residing at Swindon's boarding establishment, Fort, appeared as the complaining witness, identified the prisoner, and claimed his watch. He deposed to being a sub-overseer at the Tansa Water-Works. About half-past nine on the morning in question he missed his watch after breakfast from a table in his room, and suspecting the servants gave information to the police, but nothing was found. However when the watch was shown to him yesterday morning by Inspector Cobb the witness identified and claimed it. The witness had known the prisoner for a few days from the latter stopping in a room next to his.

Inspector Cobb: When you went and made your complaint who went with you?—The accused accompanied me and he found a chain amongst the ashes in the fireplace on the 14th instant, and showed it to me.

Cross-examined by the prisoner: When I went upstairs you were just coming down.

Inspector Cobb in his evidence said that in company with Constable Tie he arrested the prisoner in Swindon's establishment on the charge of desertion from the 47th Lancashire Regiment, and then placed him before Superintendent MacDermott before whom he was searched when the watch was found on him.

The prisoner in his defence stated that he was up at breakfast at the time the complainant left the watch in his room. He was seated about five minutes at the table when he went downstairs. The prisoner did not retire to his room until the watch was reported lost. After returning from the police inspector with the complainant the cookroom was searched and everything removed. The prisoner said he took a stick and poked it in the ashes when he found the chain.

Groquet at this stage appeared to get sick and left the Court with the Magistrate's consent.

Inspector Cobb informed the Magistrate that Groquet if he got the chance would give the police the slip as he had escaped from the military prison at Kamptee, where he was under arrest for stealing a watch. It was during his confinement in one of the hospital wards that he escaped through one of the windows, about six months ago, and had been absent from his regiment ever since. His identity in Bombay was established by Sergeant O'Donell, who formerly belonged to the same regiment.

The prisoner continued his statement on returning and said he found the watch in his bag when he went to take out a pair of socks. It was about five minutes after this that the police appeared and arrested him just before he intended showing the watch at the breakfast table.

As Groquet said he did not wish to call witnesses, Mr. Cooper told him that his statement to the Court was a very improbable one, and he must convict him on the evidence adduced. The Magistrate bearing in mind that nothing appeared to be known against him said he would pass as lenient a sentence as he could, which was a term of one month's rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Private Groquet had about seven years service before desertion and on his apprehension by the prosecuting police officer a design of the extension of the Residency Hospital at Hyderabad, signed by J. Watts, Executive Engineer, and [illegible] Fox, Royal Engineer, Secunderabad District, and a plan of a coal mine, signed by A. L. M. Greenway, were found upon him.

ON the question of a dissolution, the opinion of the Sovereign is of some importance. No doubt the Queen would act in accordance with the advice of her Ministers, but I believe (writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*) that her personal wish is that a general election should not be taken as long as it can be avoided.

THE TRANSFER OF COORLA MILL SHARES.

YESTERDAY morning an *ex-parte* application was made in chambers before Chief Justice Sir Charles Sargent, by Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, on behalf of Messrs. Khaikhushro Muncherjee Heermaneck, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee Patela, and Charles Agnew Turner, Official Assignee, and assignee of the estate and effects of Mr. Hormarjee Ardesir Hormarjee, an adjudged insolvent, for a rule against Messrs. Frank Chalk, Jamsetjee Ardesir, Hormarjee Pestonjee Ardesir Hormarjee, Curreembhoy Ebrahim, and Sassoon Jacob David, directors of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, praying that the transfer of 200 and 223 shares respectively in the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, executed by Mr. Turner as assignee in favour of the plaintiffs, Mr. Heeramaneck, and Mr. Patel, respectively, might be forthwith registered and the names of the plaintiffs be entered in the register of shareholders as holders of 200 and 223 shares, respectively; that the above defendants and directors of the company be restrained from holding the extraordinary general meeting of the company, advertised for the 21st inst., or any other meeting until the share were duly registered in the names of Mr. A. M. Heeramaneck and Mr. D. C. Patel, and that the defendant Mr. Hormarjee Ardesir Hormarjee be restrained from voting at the meeting of the company in respect of the said 423 shares or any part thereof.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* for the injunction in terms of the application, together with an *ad-interim* injunction restraining the directors of the company holding their extraordinary general meeting.

The directors, though quite prepared to show cause why they refuse to transfer the shares, have meantime postponed the meeting convened for to-morrow.

THE STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE sixty-fifth annual general meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 28th of April 1891, to declare the results of the business for the past year, and to receive the report on the investigation of the Company's affairs, and the division of surplus funds, for the five years ended 15th November 1890.

The following results for the year ended 15th November 1890 were reported:—

3,390 new proposals for life assurance were received during the year for	£1,802,209
3,030 policies were issued, assuring	£1,572,248
The total existing assurance in force on 15th November 1890 amounted to (inclusive of sums re-assured with other offices.)	£21,545,649
The claims during the year amounted, including bonus additions, to	£627,125
The annual revenue for the year ended 15th November 1890 amounted to	£991,957
The accumulated funds at same date amounted to (being an increase during the year of £144,668.)	£7,488,625

The total surplus of the five years was found to be £663,771, from which, after providing for the intermediate bonus already paid between 1885-90, and setting aside a further sum of £40,000 towards the reserve fund, which would now amount to £80,000, a bonus was declared, giving reversionary additions to the aggregate amount of £1,014,000.

The rate of bonus to the Colonial scheme is at the rate of 28s. per cent. per annum, being the same as on the occasion of last division in 1885.

With an intermediate bonus at the rate of 20s. per cent. per annum for policies becoming claims between 15th November 1891 and 15th November 1895.

It was also intimated that after this date the claims under all the Company's policies would be payable immediately on proof of death and title, to the satisfaction of the Directors at the head office.

Edinburgh, 5 George Street, 28th April 1891.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

ARTICLES lying in the Dead-Letter Office Bombay, which must be disposed of by auction unless claimed within six months:—

N.B.—Unaddressed, unclaimed or refused articles are omitted.

Packets addressed to England or Foreign countries intercepted for not fulfilling the prescribed conditions.

Address in full.	Particulars of contents.	Reasons of non-transmission to destination.
Thompson, T A E, Aden	One Cashmere cap.	Not bona-fide sample of Merchandise (a)
Candlin, Rev G T, England	Cap	Do.
Smith, Miss F, Kent	A bird's skin and two silk handkerchiefs	Do.
Dodgson, C H, Kent	Electropathic belt..	Do.
Sheffield, J. London	Two pairs of slippers	Do.
Evers, G Y, Holland	Dried insects	Do.
Robert, Mrs A, America	Wooden toys	Do.
Quajat, Dr E, Italia	Seven packets of cacoons, and four bundles of silk	Do.
Sidney, Mrs Cardiff	One woollen Rampore chudder	Do.
MacFarlane, Miss, Glasgow	Do.	Do.
Filose, Miss, Italia..	Black powder	Likely to injure the mail (c)
Margaret, Miss F, Washington	Grass and flowers	Exceeding the prescribed limit of weight (b).
Carbett, Mrs, J F, America	Do.	Do.
Shank, R, England..	Christmas cards	Closed against examination of contents (d)

(a) Clause 171, (b) Clause 173, (c) Clause 193, and (d) Clause 161, of the Postal Guide for October 1890.

Note—All communications to the above should be addressed to the manager, Dead Letter Office, Bombay.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHILI.

THE Chillian Legation in Paris has sent the following Note to the Paris press concerning the sinking of the Blanco Encalada:—

"In the morning of the 22nd of April the Admiral's ship of the Insurrectionary Fleet, the ironclad Blanco Encalada, was sunk in the Caldera Roadstead by two Whitehead torpedoes, which were launched against her by the torpedo boat Almirante Lynch, under the command of Capt. Fuentes, who commanded the Imperial during her repeated expeditions on the coast of Tarapaca. M. Barras Luco, one of the chiefs of the revolution, was picked out of the sea after the sinking of the Blanco Encalada. The Government fleet of torpedo boats is under the orders of Capt. Moraga, who directed the plan of attack."

The Temps has received further particulars of the event. A naval battle had been expected for several days, because the Government torpedo boats Almirante Lynch, Almirante Condell, and the transport Imperial had gone North with the object of offering battle to the insurgent vessels. The Blanco Encalada was a small ironclad, of three thousand four hundred and fifty tons, with engines of two thousand nine hundred horse power, steaming about twelve knots. Its adversary, the Almirante Lynch, steams twenty-one knots. She was recently built in England, and measures seventy-five metres long by eight and a-quarter metres broad. Her tonnage is only seven hundred and thirty-five tons; but she possesses engines of four thousand five hundred horse power. Her armament consists of seven revolving Hotchkiss guns, two Gatling guns, and five tubes for launching torpedoes.

According to particulars of the blowing up of the Blanco Encalada, received through Chilian Congressional sources, the ironclad was moored to the quay in Caldera Bay, when it was surprised by torpedo boats, and only on the seventh attack did the latter succeed in destroying the vessel. Senor Valdez Vergora, the commodore, eight officers, and one hundred and fifty men perished.

Further despatches from Parliamentary sources announce that the Insurgent Army has occupied the ports of Carrizal and Caldena in Attacama, and is marching on Copiapo, the capital of the province, which is the most important in Chili, being the chief centre of the nitrate and mining industries.

The representative of the Chilian Parliamentary party in Paris asserts that M. Godoy has failed both in London and in Paris to obtain a loan of £1,500,000 which he was endeavouring to negotiate. They also declare in the most positive manner that the cruisers built in France will not leave for Chili because the Government of President Balmaceda cannot pay two-fifths of the price agreed upon for the vessels, which is payable after the final trial. Moreover, they say that diplomatic steps will be taken to prevent the departure of the cruisers, as the Parliamentary party intends officially to appoint a political representative in Paris.

THE LATE FIELD-MARSHAL VON MOLTKE.

FIELD-MARSHAL VON MOLTKE died suddenly at a quarter to ten on the evening of Friday, April 24, the cause of death being failure of the heart's action. He passed away quietly and painlessly.

Count von Moltke's physician—an old friend of the family—was in the habit of visiting him almost daily, and on Friday morning, after making is usual examination, he repeated, with an air of satisfaction, that he had not seen the Field-Marshal looking so well for many years. He considered that the journeys which his patient had recently taken with the Kaiser to the northern coast of the Empire had done him much good by affording him change of scene and subject-matter for new thoughts. After the Count had listened in the afternoon with absorbed attention to Minister Miquel's speech in the Reichstag on the Income Tax Bill, he walked home alone, stooping slightly as a man of ninety years might be expected to do, but with a surprisingly elastic step for his age. He returned the greetings of those he met with the same promptitude and kindly grace which he has always been wont to display.

On returning home he partook of dinner in his family circle at five o'clock; read and played whist and drank his tea. It is interesting to note that Count von Moltke, who was always a great whist-player, should have had special luck in his last rubber. His partner, who usually held bad cards, was also more fortunate on Friday evening, while the Field-Marshal himself was in high spirits. Nun haben wir sie!—"Now we have them!" he said, smilingly, as he played his last hand; and, indeed, he won the rubber by scoring what is called Grand-Schlem—that is, he and his partner took all the thirteen tricks. It is true that he complained a little during the course of the game of asthmatic uneasiness; but as he was subject periodically to this complaint in later years he neither paid much attention to it himself nor were his relations influenced by any apprehension of sickness or danger. He spoke of pains in the region of the stomach, which he attributed jokingly to having taken too much cake with his tea.

Whist being concluded at about half-past nine, the whole party entered the music-chamber, and one of the gentlemen played one of His Excellency's favourite melodies. The Field-Marshal was noticed to fold his hands on his knees and drop his head, but he drew himself up again. Almost immediately afterwards he rose and walked out of the room. Major Helmuth von Moltke, his nephew and aide-de-camp, imagining that something was wrong, followed his uncle and asked him if he were feeling ill, and if he could do anything for him? The Field-Marshal turned and said Wie? which means "What do you say?" and immediately put up his hand to his forehead. His head then sank gradually, and a few groans proceeded from the dying Count as he was supported by his nephew, who, with assistance, conveyed him to his bedroom and placed him on the bed. Here Von Moltke breathed deeply two or three times, stretched himself out, and expired quietly and painlessly at about a quarter to ten o'clock p.m. in the arms of those who have so lovingly attended and watched over him for the last few years—Major Helmuth von Moltke and his wife.

Let me describe briefly the death-chamber (writes the *Telegraph's* correspondent). The room opens on the Konings platz, in the centre of which stands the column of Victory, on which are displayed sixty gilded cannon trophies from the campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870-71. In the corner, close to the window on the left as you enter the chamber, is the plain mahogany bedstead, on which lie Moltke's remains. His head resting on a white leather pillow, bends slightly forward on the chest. The face is calm and serene in death, waxen white, and without the wrinkles of age—for the skin has contracted—and as you gaze on it you cannot help thinking that the eyes now closed for ever will soon open from sleep, so life-like is this picture of death. The body—clad in a plain nightshirt—reposes on a coarse blanket, the lower portion being covered with a sheet. The hands rest on the breast one over the other, the left uppermost, displaying on the third finger the wedding-ring given him according to custom in this country, by his wife on his nuptial day. The head is without the wig that the deceased wore for some years past, but there is not the slightest difficulty in recognising the well-known features. On his feet lay, in the morning, a palm and a bouquet of roses, deposited there by the Kaiserin, who was one of the earliest visitors to the house of mourning. The white ribbons attached thereto, bordered with gold fringe and inscribed with the Imperial monogram of the donor, hang down the side of the bed. This is the only symbol of luxury in the room. At the right corner of the bed, leaning against the wall, is a French sword that always stood there—a relic of the last war. At the side of the room hangs a photograph of the deceased's wife, surrounded by a silver wreath of laurel leaves. Near the bed, on a little table, I noticed the deceased's watch and the gold snuff-box which he invariably had beside him or in his pocket. Everything lay ready in the deceased's bedroom for the morning toilette—the overalls and boots, the scarf and the long undress tunic—and on the sofa were the Field-Marshal's three swords that he had in ordinary use.

Reaching the capital late on Saturday afternoon, the Kaiser was received by the Kaiserin, the Chancellor of the Empire, the War Minister, and a number of Court officials of distinction. His Majesty drove immediately to the General Staff Palace, and was received by three of the deceased's nephews, the Chief of the General Staff, and Count von Waldersee. After addressing words of sympathy to the various members of the family, His Majesty entered the chamber of death, and remained before the departed General for some minutes in profound silence, overcome with grief that found vent in tears. Before leaving he laid a magnificent wreath of laurel leaves and flowers by the side of that already deposited by the Kaiserin at the feet of the deceased.

The Kaiser afterwards expressed a wish that a religious service should be held on Tuesday (28th ulto.) over the remains of the late Field-Marshal in the rooms of the General Staff Palace, where, as Graf von Schliefen, who now reigns there as chief, proclaimed, Count von Moltke had worked for fifty-five years, for thirty-one of which he had been in chief command.

The Kaiser—who telegraphed home under the first impression of the shock inflicted by the news of Moltke's death: "Am as if stupefied—am hastening back—ask Hahnke to consult about the funeral ceremonies—have lost an army and cannot realise it"—has issued the following Cabinet Order to the War Minister:—

"First: That all the officers of the army shall wear crape on their left arm from the day of the issue of this order for the space of eight days.

"Second: The Colberg Grenadier Regiment Graf Gneisenau, 2nd Pomeranian No. 9, whose hon. colonel the deceased was for nearly twenty-five years, shall wear this mourning for twelve days, and the officers of the General Staff, which owes to its reorganiser and chief of many years its glorious position, shall wear the same for fourteen days."

On Saturday the Kaiser ordered that the band should not play as the regiments returned from their spring exercises, and by Royal order there were no performances in the Royal theatres that night. The Royal castle and all other Royal buildings, as well as the Berlin Town Hall, have their flags at half-mast. Sunday the family, desirous of letting the general public take a farewell glimpse of their old favourite, had the Count's remains placed in the coffin and laid in state on a catafalque in the Conference Hall of the General Staff Palace. From noon till late in the afternoon those who desired could walk past the coffin. The conference Hall was draped in black, and on the very spot where Kaiser William embraced the Field-Marshal on Sunday Oct 25, of last year, in the midst of the rulers of the Federal States and the generals of the German army, on the occasion of his ninetieth birthday, there lay to-day the great hero's mortal remains. It was noticed that the Marshal was not laid in his coffin "with his martial cloak around him," whilst the symbols, too, of his military rank and profession were kept in the background. The explanation is as follows:—The late Count von Moltke's head was of beautiful shape, so much so that Herr von Werner and Herr von Heyden and one or two other eminent artists have sketched it. In uniform it would have been necessary to conceal it by the wig that the deceased used to wear, and this the relatives preferred not to do.

Telegrams of condolence from every crowned head of Europe have been received by the family, including one in warm terms from the Queen. The Prince of Wales also sent a message of sympathy. Lord Wolseley and other distinguished officers in the British services have telegraphed, and Prince Bismarck has sent a few words of warm sympathy.

On Wednesday (29th ult.) the remains of the late Von Moltke were removed from Berlin to Kreisau, and placed in the mausoleum there. They were conveyed in a special train by which travelled the relatives of the deceased Marshal, sixty officers of the general staff, an Admiral representing the Navy, and representatives of the Reichstag and Landtag. At Kreisau the Silesian authorities, military and civil, were represented, and the funeral service was brief and simple.

"A single spot mars a whole reputation." Clean every part of your house with SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE cricket season of 1891 is just beginning. In fact some clubs have made their first appearance on the field and as the weather on Saturday, the 25th ult., was mild one or two good displays were made. The Lancashire County ground opened with a match between Bolton and Manchester. The turf was in splendid condition, and testified to the unremitting care that has been bestowed upon it during the six months of dreary winter which has been inflicted upon us. Both teams were well represented, but the home side soon displayed an overwhelming superiority; and, indeed, might have been safely interested with the representation of Lancashire against more than one of the minor counties. Mold was in excellent form with the ball—swift and well on the spot and, like Falstaff, he might exclaim "Seven of the eleven I paid." The bowling was, in fact, a great deal too good for the visitors generally, but Bennett batted him with much confidence, and his excellent innings saved the side from utter ignominy.

When the Manchester Club went in to bat, Mr. Hornby and two of his side were soon got rid of; but on Mr. A. Maclaren's appearance the game underwent a complete transformation. Yates joined the Harrovian, and the two treated the feeble bowling exactly as they pleased. It was a case of J. C. Shaw and W. G. over again. The bowlers put the ball where they pleased, and the batsmen hit it where *they* pleased. Boundary hits, like the virtues of Artemus Ward's friend, were numerous to behold, and scoring went on at such a rate that the telegraph board showed "200" after exactly 101 minutes' play. Mr. Maclaren found the hard, true wicket exactly to his taste. He was badly missed from a skyer just after he had passed the hundred, and having made 133 he was run out. Mr. Maclaren is to be congratulated on such a promising beginning of the season. When once "set," with such bowling and a perfect wicket, everything was in his favour, but he nevertheless batted excellently. A soft wicket may try him as it has tried so many other dashing hitters, but we have every reason to believe that he will pass the ordeal with success.

Yates scored at a great rate, and the Bolton men could not get rid of him. There was a good deal "swiping" in his hitting, on the leg side especially; but he made many very good hits, and his score, which included a couple of dozens of boundary hits, will give his average an excellent lead off. Mr. Maclaren, we should have said, made twenty boundary hits and one five, all run. Mr. E. Radcliffe, Mr. E. Leese, and Mr. J. Maclaren scored well; and when the stumps were down at six o'clock Manchester had compiled the enormous total of 460 for the loss of six wickets. The innings had lasted only three hours and a quarter. The Bolton men fielded well and pluckily, but their bowlers could get no work on the ball, and in the last hour were evidently fatigued.

Further South a start had not yet been made by the end of the month. The Surrey season was to have opened on Monday, the 4th current, with a match against Leicestershire. The turf has been carefully nursed for some time by Sam Apted, and is as good as skill and hands can make it. The dry weather, of course, has made the pitch rather hard, but Mr. Alcock tells me that they hope to knock a lot of runs out of it soon. Leicester snatched a clever victory from Surrey two seasons ago, but the champion county will doubtless not allow the minor county to repeat the performance. Some people think it unsportsmanlike in Notts and Surrey to refuse to allow W. L. Murdoch to play for Sussex in county matches before he is qualified, but I am not so sure that the permission of any given county would entitle Mr. Murdoch or any other man to play as a county cricketer before putting in his two years' residence. When Mr. Spofforth applied to play for Derby I think it was settled that connivance of counties could override the law. But supposing Mr. Murdoch was permitted to play in county matches, where would you draw the line? There are a number of Cornstalks at present in this county who have all as good (or as bad) a claim as the ex-Australian captain. What about Mr. Ferris and Dr. Barrett and Mr. Pope? And if you break the law to admit strangers, why refuse the same privileges to our own countrymen? Then what becomes of your law?

Those who are jealous of the reputation of Surrey County—and what southerner is not?—are somewhat concerned about the shorthandedness of the Bowling department. The quality is all right, but after Lohmann and Sharpe, whom? Besides, is it good policy to work those two willing slaves so hard? Both are men who put their whole heart into the work and Lohmann's batting may suffer thereby. Of course we have Henderson, Brockwell, and Lockwood, with other possible changes, but that is not enough. I know at least one good man amongst the younger Surrey professionals who is worthy a trial. I refer to Huish, a left-handed bowler, who has once or twice played for the County Eleven, and who had 99 wickets last season for an average of 6·26. Surely these figures are good enough to warrant a fair trial for Huish.

Work was to begin at Lord's on the 6th; and a sporting critic thus describes his visit to the ground and the preparations made there for the opening. I donned my Sunday suit the other day he said and had a walk through the aristocratic enclosure at St. John's-wood known as Lord's. As I toed the classic sward in solitary silence, it was so velvety soft that I felt I would like to lie down and roll along the turf; but, remembering my Sunday suit and the prying eyes of the maids in the surrounding gardens, I postponed my roll *sine die*.

I found Mr. Perkins in the pavillion, and that gentleman gave me a lot of useful and historical information. The wicket pitch, he told me, was in beautiful order, and he was sighing for 7th May, when the M.C.C. opens the ball at Lord's with a match against Sussex. The annual meeting and dinner of the M.C.C is held on the day previous, and I wonder Mr. Perkins did not sigh for that also. The only two new groundsmen employed at Lord's this season are Needham, of Notts, and young Hearne, of Middlesex. This brings the number of professionals employed by the M.C.C. up to 46, which is none too many when we consider that the old club played 160 matches last season, and will beat that record this year.

Some of the old paintings in the pavillion at Lord's are extremely interesting. There is one, for instance, dated 1745, of the Royal Academy playing tricket in Regent's-park. Most, if not all, of the players are portraits, but the only names I could gather were Richmond wielding the bat and Hogarth at long stop. A beautiful print of the painting hangs below with the following lines inscribed:—

> "To exercise their limbs and try their art,
> Forth to the verdant field the swains depart;
> The buxom air and cheerful sport unite
> To make *Hulse useless by their rough delight.
> Britons, whom Nature has for war designed,
> In the soft charms of ease no joy can find;
> Averse to waste in rest the inviting day,
> Toil forms their game and labor is their play."

* A famous physician.

Who the poet was who thus gave expression to the robust joys of the field I don't know, but if he were to see the languishing style in which our modern cricketers get through their three day matches, I rather think he would tune his poetic lyre to a new song.

Warwickshire has been making prodigious efforts to come to the front of late years, and they have now got some good men amongst them and other promising recruits coming up. Ted Diver, the ex-Surreyite, will, I believe, be qualified for the Birmingham county next year. Pallett is already qualified, and W. A. J. West is said to be ready to assist the country which gave him birth.

Leicestershire is to Warwickshire what Notts is to Surrey—its internecine rival. They are spending money in strengthening their ground staff at Aylestone, and a new fast bowler named Woodcock is spoken of; so that with Rylot and Pougher this department should be unusually strong.

The first edition of Dr. W. G. Grace's new book "Cricket" is sold out, but a second edition will be ready very soon. I hope the Doctor will issue a popular edition of "Cricket" before the present season is over. All his admirers can't fork out 6s., and I am sure every cricketer wishes to read what the Grand Old Batsman has got to say.

Essex has for some time been bowed down with debt, but thanks to the generosity of the leading countrymen and the whole-hearted efforts of Mr. O. R. Borrodaile, the new secretary, the East-end county is likely to take a new lease of life and the Leyton ground.

The only discovery of note at the Oxford Seniors' match was H. M. Taberer, who learned most of his cricket in South Africa. Mr. Taberer made 75 off the bat in the first innings, and also showed such excellent results with the ball, that he is pretty sure to be tried in the Varsity Eleven.

THE Metropolitan of Athens and the four Bishops composing the Holy Synod of the Orthodox Greek Church have issued a circular to all the Hierarchs throughout Greece announcing the decision of the Duchess of Sparta to embrace the Orthodox faith, and inviting them to offer thanksgivings for the happy event.

NAVIGABLE BALOONS.

GENERAL W. N. HUTCHINSON writes to the *Broad Arrow*:—Though you have so often obliged me by accepting letters I had submitted, more or less pertaining to the above matter, I venture to again solicit a similar favour, for the subject, with electricity, is daily attracting increased attention, especially in America. The editor of *Invention*, in the last issue of his scientific journal, when speaking of the Mount Carmel Vacuum Air-Ship, now exhibiting in Chicago, has struck the right nail, for, referring to the method I had proposed in your pages and elsewhere, for the manufacture of large navigables, he writes:—"Many believe that it is quite feasible, being founded on true mathematical principles. It only differs in essentials from the plan successfully pursued by Messrs. Renard and Krebs by substituting for their air-bag, within their small balloon (which by pressing on the gas keeps the skin always extended), a long bar outside his cylindrical navigable, which exercises such pressure on the gas as is necessary to prevent any wrinkles, however much it (the gas) may shrink or expand. By this important substitution, whatever the length of the cylindrical navigable, no part can bend in any direction, for the net, which closely embraces it in every change of form, is laced to the said long bar." The question really lies in a nut shell—have small navigables been successfully propelled and steered against opposing winds? If they have, it is a difficulty to give a good reason why our clever engineers and skilled artificers, employing the compressor-bar instead of the air-bag, should not succeed in building navigables of really useful profitable dimensions. Size facilitates construction and increases the rate of interest on the outlay. The editor concludes by saying: "Of course, large balloons would be expensive affairs; they would, however, cost but little in maintenance, never be liable to injury and by passenger traffic to all parts of the world make an immense return for the outlay. What great sums would be readily given by enterprising men to visit little known lands in comfort and safety? We read of an individual having signed a cheque for £1,000 to be allowed to accompany Stanley in his last expedition to Central Africa." The editor bestows no thought on the inestimable value of efficient navigables as formidable, tax-saving Engines of War—he simply regards them as a profitable commercial speculation.

P. S.—If propelled on the screw principle, the length allows of many sets of blades being used to give speed. Blades being of limited size, many are necessary. Though pressure on the gas from the exterior (instead of interior) changes the capacity of the balloon, its buoyancy is not altered.

THE CLITHEROE CASE.

MR. E. HAUGHTON JACKSON has a pamphlet in the press in which he replies to his wife's "vindication" of her conduct in connection with what is known as the Clitheroe abduction case. In the course of his pamphlet which will be published in a few days, Mr. Jackson says that before leaving for New Zealand he met Miss Emily Hall in the street and bade her good-bye. The following day he received a letter from her in which she said, "I cannot bear to think that cool parting we had shall be our last. I must bid you good-bye personally, sad as it will be, as I feel we shall never meet again. Thank you very much for your photo, which I shall ever prize. I am too sad to write any more. I hope to see you tomorrow." He met Miss Hall, and they became engaged on that day. He afterwards received a letter from Miss Hall stating that she wished he would change his mind about going to New Zealand, and not "let wide seas divide" them. She added that she got back to Clitheroe after their meeting without anyone having the slightest suspicion as to where she had been. Mr. Jackson reiterates that his wife was not unfettered as to her movements and the carrying out of her wishes, and expresses his opinion that she was afraid of her relatives. He says that notwithstanding what his wife asserts he offered to give up his intended voyage; but she said, "Carry out your plans, and I will join you in six months. But you must come for me." It was proposed that the passage should be deferred in order that she might accompany him, but she declined to agree to this. With regard to what happened on the day of the marriage, Mr. Jackson says that his wife is wrong in many particulars. He says that he has no recollection of making any remark about his wife's "h's," and that she is a lady of education, and not at all likely to make such mistakes. It was entirely his wife's fault that she went back to Clitheroe, on the wedding day. He fully expected her to stay with him; but he fell in with her wish to be taken back to Clitheroe. When he was in New Zealand he received a long letter from his wife, in which she said that her relatives were quite reconciled to everything but her going out to New Zealand. "This they won't hear of, and, darling, I want you when, you get to your journey's end, not to buy land or to begin a house. I don't know what you will think or say to this suggestion of mine, but really, Haughton, dear, to tell you the honest truth, I don't see how I can well come out. All my property is here, and I am so frequently required for the signing of papers that I think if we settled down in the South of England it would be better for both. Mrs. Baldwin was very pleased to hear from you. They all hope for your return to England; all they blame me for is that I did not tell them what I was going to do." Mr. Jackson says that on arriving in New Zealand he had invested in plant the money he had with him, and which was sufficient for buying tools and renting land. He had gone out with his wife's full approval and even her insistance, and then, when asked to journey back immediately, was it to be wondered at that he hinted that his own wife should advance him a sum of money for that purpose? What man would have done otherwise? With regard to his detention of Mrs. Jackson, and his treatment of her during that time, Mr. Jackson says:—"She chaffed me about running off with her and complimented me on my pluck. She would allow me in her room in the morning when she was doing up her hair. She did not wish me to be away from her long, and I fully believe if her friends had not always been about the house and signalled to her continually she would have come round and I should have gained my point. I kissed her many a time and caressed her, but she would never kiss me. She said she would give no other reason except that she had changed her mind. She put up her face to be kissed all the same. I am afraid I cannot say that she gave me any real sign herself of returning affection. When I was caressing her she said, 'I am not a girl of seventeen nor yet of twenty-seven, but of forty-seven.' She said she was afraid she had done wrongly by me, and had acted indiscreetly, and she offered me half of her income and to pay all expenses over and over again if I would release her and be friend but nothing more. I refused to look at the matter in this mercenary way and assured her that I had married her for herself alone. She played the piano once only to us in the evening and sang to us, but ceased the moment she heard young Baldwin, who was outside, whistle the air she was singing." Mr. Jackson further says:—"In her narrative my wife has very much exaggerated the incident in which I tore off her bonnet. Her hair was not even ruffled, and she afterwards laughed about the incident." In conclusion Mr. Jackson says:—"Since the decision against me I have been deluged with letters from barristers and solicitors and all ranks and conditions of people, who are strongly in favour of my appeal to the House of Lords." Amongst others who have written are the Bishop of Manchester, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Cranborne. To a friend who has kindly interested himself in the appeal, Lord Cranborne wrote:—

"I was not aware that there was any power of appeal to the House of Lords in this case, but I need say that though it would be absurd for me to make any comment upon the judgment of such eminent judges, yet, in view of the importance of the subject and of the surprise which the recent exposition of the law has occasioned, it is of public advantage that the question should be carried to the highest tribunal which can take cognisance of it."

On the same subject the Bishop of Manchester is pessimistic. His letter to the same friend reads as follows:—

"Bishop's Court, Manchester, March 28.

"My dear Sir,—I think the appeal in the Clitheroe abduction case should be made by Mr. Jackson, and I do not expect myself that any effective alteration in the status of husband and wife will be made without fresh legislation.—I am, yours faithfully,

"J. MANCHESTER."

Mr Jackson thinks it necessary to offer any apology for his reply to his wife's "vindication," as she has preceded him in an appeal to public opinion.

A BAVARIAN paper announces the marriage of an actress at present engaged at a theatre in Bamberg to Prince Joseph Rohan, great nephew of the old reigning Prince Camille, who is now ninety-one. Between Prince Joseph and the title there is only one brother, Alain, married to Princess Auersperg, who has no sons. Prince Joseph's grandmother was Princess Stephanie Croy-Dulmen, his mother Countess Waldstein-Wartenberg, his first wife a Countess Pejacvics. Prince Joseph is forty-seven.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, APRIL 24.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

LIEUT-COL H F SMYTH, from half-pay, to be Lieut-Col, vice Col A E Garnault (late Bengal), placed upon the Indian Supernumerary List.

To be Majors.—Capt C S Saltoun Jones, vice J F Harman, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay; Capt F J Murphy, vice E G Edwards, retired.

To be Captains.—Capt O Rowe, from the Seconded Lists, vice R G Strange seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces; Capt L Forde, from the Seconded List, vice G V Kemball, seconded for service on the Staff; Capt W G Massy, from the Seconded List, vice F B Elmslie, seconded for service at the School of Gunnery.

Lieut A C Tulloch, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut, vice D P L Birch, promoted.

Lieut O K Tancock is seconded for service with a Bengal native mountain battery.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt).—Sergt-Maj H C Cumber to be Qt-mr, with the hon rank of Lieut, vice Hon Lieut J W Coombes, deceased.

The East Yorkshire Regt—Sec Lieut A J Cureton to be Lieut, vice B Harrison, seconded.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Sec Lieut R M P Swift to be Lieut, vice A H Rutherford, promoted.

The Rifle Brigade (the prince consort's Own)—Lieut R J Strachey is seconded for service on the Staff, Sec Lieut C R Staveley to be Lieut, to complete establishment.

Staff—Maj-Gen J K Fraser, CMG, from Maj-Gen on the Staff, Commanding the troops in the Dublin District, to be Inspector-Gen of Cavalry in Great Britain and Ireland, vice Lieut-Gen Sir D C Drury-Lowe, KCB, who resigns that appointment. Maj-Gen G H Moncrieff, from Brig-Gen on the Staff, Commanding the Curragh Brigade, to be a Maj-Gen on the Staff, to command the troops in the Dublin District, vice Maj-Gen J K Fraser, CMG. Col T Van Straubenzee, CB, from the command of an artillery district in India, to command a second-class district in India with the local rank of Brig-Gen whilst so employed, vice Maj-Gen G J Smart, Royal Artillery, who has vacated that appointment. Col W F Gatacre, DSO, from Lieut Col half-pay, to have the substantive rank of Col in the Army, and to be Adjt-Gen of the Bombay Army, with the local rank of Brig-Gen whilst so employed, vice Maj-Gen C B Knowles, CB, who vacated that appointment on promotion. Col W F M Hutchinson, from Lieut-Col, half-pay, Royal Artillery, to be a Col on the Staff for Royal Artillery, and to have the substantive rank of Col in the Army. Col J T Coke, from Lieut-Col, half-pay, to be an Asistant Adjt-Gen, and to have the substantive rank of Col in the Army. Col A S Wynne, from Lieut-Col, half pay, to be an Asistant Adjt-Gen, and to have the substantive rank of Col in the Army.

Medical Staff—Surg-Maj H A Fogerty, MD, is placed on temporary half-pay.

Half-pay—The undermentioned Majs to be Lieut-Cols:—P W Watts, from the Royal Irish Regt; H F Hill, from the Essex Regt.

Memoranda—Lieut-Gen the Right Hon Sir R H Buller, K C B, K C M G, V C, is granted the temporary rank of Gen whilst holding the appointment of Adjt-Gen to the Forces.

Maj-Gen Sir T D Baker, K C B, is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Gen whilst holding the appointment of Qmtr-Gen to the Forces.

Maj-Gen (temporary) R Grant, C B, is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Gen whilst holding the appointment of Inspector-Gen of Fortifications and of Royal Engineers.

Brig-Gen H Collett, C B, Indian Staff Corps, to have local and temporary rank of Maj-Gen during the operations in Manipur.

The appointment of Lieut-Col and Col E H Eyre, Indian Staff Corps, to be Qmtr-Gen of the Madras Army, with the local rank of Brig-Gen whilst so employed, bears date Oct 12, 1890, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Feb 23, 1891.

Lieut-Col W R Houison-Craufurd is placed on half-pay on vacating the appointment of Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor and Comander-in-Chief, Gibraltar.

Lieut-Col D D S O'Callaghan having been restored to the Royal Artillery in the Gazette of April 10, 1891, the notification in the Gazette of April 14, 1891, of his having been placed on half-pay is cancelled.

The undermentioned Lieut-Cols, from half pay, retire on retired pay:—F W James; H F Hill.

Capt G E Giles, late Royal Artillery, is granted the honorary rank of Maj in recognition of his services in the Army.

Reserve of Officers—Capt W H Wright, late Maj and Honorary Lieut-Col, 1st Volunteer Batt, the King's Own (Yorkshire Lt In), resigns his commission.

The undermentioned officers of the 4th Volunteer Batt, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt), to be Lieuts:—Capt G J B Jonas; Lieut A D Fleming.

A PRESENT TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

MR. A. O. HUME, C.B., who, some years ago, presented his large collection of Indian birds to the trustees of the British Museum, has now made another donation of great value to the same institution. It consists of a collection of nearly three hundred heads of horned game animals of India and Central Asia. During his long residence in India Mr. Hume had exceptional opportunities for forming this collection, in which almost every specimen is distinguished by its perfect development, unusual size, or by some other feature of interest to the naturalist and sportsman. As in other parts of the world, so in India, but few of the large Mammalia are allowed to grow to the limit of development to which the several species may attain; and the time does not seem to be very distant when specimens of the size of those of Mr. Hume's collection will be no more obtainable. Even now, the sportsman who is anxious to secure a good head has to contend with great difficulties. We can allude here only to a few of the most remarkable objects in Mr. Hume's collection. The most valuable portion is, perhaps, the long series of magnificent heads of the largest of Asiatic wild sheep, the *Ovis Poli*, from the Pamir Plateau. But the other species of wild sheep are equally well represented, the Argali by nine and the Obrial (*O cycloceros*) and shapoo (*O vignie*) by more than twenty heads. Some of the heads of the wild goat rival in size the largest of the ibex, of which a long series illustrates its wide distribution in the Alpine region of Asia. The remarkable variation in the twisting of the horns of the Markoor is represented by a complete gradation from the most open to the closest spiral. Among the wild cattle, the enormous heads of the wild Yak deserve special mention. Some thirty specimens of other species of wild goats, antelopes, and deer make up the remainder of the collection. It is exhibited for the present in its integrity, as it was received from India, in one of the corridors of the Natural History Museum in Cromwell-road, and will remain so for a couple of months before it is incorporated with the general collection. Those who are interested in this collection should also inspect the fine specimens of wild sheep (Marco Polo's sheep and argali), which are mounted and on exhibition in the Mammalia Gallery. They are the gift of Mr. St. G. Littledale, who obtained them on his recent expedition to the Pamir and the Altai Mountains.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th May, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	19	10	55 a.m.	2	52
Teheran	19	1	45 p.m.	...	40
Suez	19	3	10 p.m.	...	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 19th May, 1891.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	31	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	15	...	2
" Madras	...	18	...	1

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The Duke of Connaught's decision as Umpire-in-Chief in respect to the Easter Monday attack upon Portsmouth, thinks a home paper, should silence the alarmists who have been using the supposed success of the assailants to urge the construction of more fortifications. The mistake, however, arose from the ridiculous "general idea" that was issued.

As Sir Andrew Clarke wrote after the "foolish manœuvres" at Dover last year, these general ideas "involve the prostitution of all real military training, the stultification of books published 'by authority' and the dissemination of fallacies which, in the case of a people little able to form accurate judgment on questions of coast defence, may lead, as in the past, to degrading panics and culpable waste of the national resources." But it is not only at Plymouth we are promised a recurrence of these "foolish manœuvres." There is to be a mobilisation of land forces in the Southern District from May 16 to 23, when it is said the "enemy" will be represented by a squadron of torpedo-gunboats. What sort of enemy? naval officers are wondering. "Are we to suppose," say they, "that here again the Navy is not able to do its work? Then in the name of common-sense increase the Navy and make it so, instead of spending money in some other way." It is expected that another exposition of the value of the Brennan torpedo in connection with submarines mines is also to be made.

On this subject *Engineering* speaks out very plainly: "It is an unfortunate matter in our system of general defence that questions distinctly naval, or in which, at any rate, a naval opinion should have most weight, are treated independently by the War Office. We should not be surprised to find that all arrangements connected with the Brennan torpedo, its location and use in war, have been decided without reference to the Nava Department. There is a strange oblivion that home ports and foreign stations are bases for the Navy, and have their principal value for this purpose. This is as true now as it was in 1799, when Lord St. Vincent wrote to Earl Spencer: 'The only use of Gibraltar is to furnish the Navy of Great Britain with supplies, and thereby enable it to maintain the empire of the adjacent seas.' But the tendency since that period has been to regard such places more as military depots, and the Navy finds its space therein being gradually encroached upon, and the water area curtailed by submarine mines, which in time of war would be more inconvenient to themselves than the enemy." At present naval and military opinion appears to be hopelessly at variance on these points, and this it is that has caused the cry for placing the defences of the seaports under the authority of the Admiralty.

It should not be long now before we have some lessons in naval warfare to read from occurrences on the Chilian coast. A venturesome Times correspondent telegraphed last Sunday that he was then starting in one of the vessels which the Government is sending to capture or destroy the "rebel" fleet. The little squadron which President Balmaceda has despatched on this rather risky errand consists of a hired armed steamer, the Imperial, carrying 12 guns, three of which are rapid-firers, and the torpedo-gunboats Almirante Lynch and Almirante Condell. The vessels which this force is intended to fight are the Blanco Encalada and Almirante Cochrane, armourclads; the Esmeralda, protected cruiser; and two or three smaller craft. As at least three of the "rebel" fleet are very heavily armed, the odds seem in their favour, but we do not know how they are off for ammunition and coal, and a scarcity of either would tend to equalise matters. Anyway, if the conflict comes off, it should prove instructive, particularly to the on-lookers.

An absurd story is being put about in the press, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the Admiralty, not knowing where to turn for seamen to man the extra ships built and completing for sea under the Naval Defence Act, have determined, as a last resource, to lower the standard of height and chest measurement for boys entering the Navy. We are also told that it is necessary to advertise for boys, and that this will continue to be the case until more pay is granted, and so on. Anything more erroneous than these statements it is not easy to conceive. In the first place, increased entry of boys cannot increase the number of seamen for at least a couple of years or more. Secondly, the standard has not been lowered, but modified in special cases. Thirdly, there is no necessity to advertise for boys, for they come forward in any quantity; but, considering the high physical and educational qualifications which have been very properly fixed, suitable boys are not so plentiful. The 3,000 boys who were wanted last year were picked out of about 30,000 applicants. Lastly, there is no special demand on the lower deck at this moment for more pay, but rather that the pay should be made still further progressive with service, attainments, &c., and that the pensions of certain grades should be reconsidered. It is incorrect, also, to talk about the Naval Defence Act giving us any extra ships; it merely substituted modern vessels for those which, as Lord Charles Beresford said, were better "broken up, burnt, or otherwise destroyed."

According to the cabled despatches from America President Harrison has been "gassing" in California about the victories won by United States ships in the War of 1812. It would have been wiser, surely, not to have reopened a controversy over which much ink was spilt and bad blood created 50 years or more ago. We need not, however, be ashamed of the British sailors of those days—and according to all accounts there were Englishmen on both sides: but whether English or American born, all fought well, and when they were fairly matched it was even betting as to which side would win. There is an extract from the report of the Secretary of War to the United States Congress in 1794, which was given in the *Century Magazine* for December, 1890, and which goes to show that in some at least of the frigate actions of 1812 one side had an advantage which was not due to individual bravery or professional ability on the part of those engaged. The said six frigates authorised by Congress, "separately, would be more than a match for any single European frigate of the usual dimensions; that if assailed by numbers they would always be able to lead ahead, and they could never be obliged to go into action except on their own terms and except in a calm; and that in heavier weather they would be capable of engaging two-decked ships." The frigates alluded to were the *United States*, *Constellation*, *Conitition*, *President*, *Congress*, and *Chesapeake*.

The proceedings of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the subject of rifle ranges are watched with some interest. It seems certain that the expenditure of a quarter of a million to meet the requirements of the regular troops, and a like sum to meet those of the volunteers and militia, will have to be faced in the immediate future. Many ranges have already been closed, and at least 150 more are considered unsafe for the magazine rifle. The proposal which was made that the Government should acquire the Alexandra Palace estate and form there, at a cost not exceeding £80,000, a rifle range to be rented out to the London volunteers meets with considerable support. It is thought that too great an amount of prejudice exists to admit of rifle practice being conducted on Sunday afternoons, though there is much in Colonel Haddan's argument that, while the men would in this way obtain fresh air and exercise, and avoid the loss of wages which they now so often incur in the service of their country, they would be merely following the custom of our forefathers, who, in the good old time, practised on every village green after church hours with the bow and arrow—the recognised warlike weapons of their day.

In the interesting lecture delivered before the Military Society of Ireland on Monday, the 27th ulto., Lieutenant-Colonel Hutton, who may fairly claim to be a sort of father of mounted infantry, made a most wise concession to the feelings of cavalrymen, by changing the title of the new arm. The word "mounted," which has been the cause of so much unpleasantness and misunderstanding, was dropped on this occasion, and "mobile" substituted. It is a change which to some people will not appear of much significance, but soldiers will recognise the judiciousness of it, removing as it does one of the principal arguments against the employment of infantry in any form but that for which they are specially recruited and trained. But Colonel Hutton went further, for in the course of his paper he repudiated the idea that the "arm" of which he is such a vigorous champion need necessarily be mounted on horses. Mobility is its great object, and in order to make it mobile any means might, he said, be used,—"either horses, ponies, mules, camels, elephants, cars, or any mechanical contrivance." This admission will remove one great cause of objections to the development of mobile infantry.

WRITING on Monday the Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* says 800 Jewish families, numbering in all more than 4,000 souls, are under orders to leave Kieff immediately, and he is informed that the contemplated expulsion of Jews from the city and Government of Kieff will affect altogether at least 15,000 of their number.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 8 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,

Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.

The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.

These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Obtainable from any chemist or patent medicine dealer in India.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."

Prevents and cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

Dr. THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., says:—"I have much pleasure in certifying that Abbey's Effervescent Potash is a safe and useful Family Medicine, and is specially beneficial in cases of Indigestion and Rheumatism."

Dr. CHAS. R. DAVIDSON, M.D., says:—"I find Abbey's Potash to be a nice and palatable form of medicine for Indigestion, and for purifying the blood in Rheumatism and febrile states of the system."

Testimonials from CHRISTINE NILSSON ELLEN TERRY, MARY EASTLAKE and numerous other eminent persons. Highly recommended by the Medical Press.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH Prevents and Cures HEADACHE (*in most cases in a few minutes*). FEVER, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUS DEPRESSION, and all SKIN and LIVER AFFECTIONS. It also alleviates SEA SICKNESS.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA,

CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere

Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.

Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

THE BEST LEVER WATCHES FOR INDIA.

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER.

Nearly every one of our old Constituents, after a few trials of bogus Watchmakers' firms dealing in cheap Watches bought in India, have come back to us with the stereotyped mention that "Your Watches are still the best in the market for time keeping and durability, and after all the most advantageous; we had no repair to it for the last 8 years, save one or two cleaning." They want CHARPIE'S Watches all over the place.

We have also at manufacturer's prices the largest and most complete assortment of presentation Gold and Silver Watches in the Indian Empire—plain, enamelled or set with diamonds—The movements and work are admitted by every competent Watchmaker in the land to be the best and according to quality the cheapest sold.

Ladies Longines' 1st Quality, Gold Watch, set with 23 diamonds, on case .... Rs. 250

(This Watch would be sold for Rs. 400 by any other firm)

Gentleman's Gold Watch, our manufacture, 1st Quality, set with 14 diamonds, on case .... Rs. 220

(This Watch would be sold elsewhere for Rs. 400.)

Also Nickel Watches with 1st Quality movements and work, same as for Gold Watches

No. 13 highest quality Campaign Watch	... ...	Rs.	26
No. 17 " " " " Hunter case	... ...	"	28
No. 20 *a* " " " " Half Hunter case	... ...	"	30
No. 23 " " Railway Watch	... ...	"	28

Also Sterling Silver Watches with movements and work same as for Gold Watches.

No. 2 *a* The highest quality and strongest case	... ...	Rs.	45
No. 5 *a* " " " Hunter	... ...	"	48
No. 8 *a* " " " Half Hunter...	... ...	"	50

Also the sole wholesale and retail Agency for Riverside American Lever time pieces, the best quality made in the world. Price lists on application.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

BOMBAY, 5, CHURCH GATE ST. AND CALCUTTA, 2, CHOWRINGHEE.

Awarded the ONLY GOLD MEDAL for Whiskey, Paris Universal Exhibition, 1889.

TRY IRISH ESTABLISHED 1784.

OLD BUSHMILLS

PURE MALT WHISKEY

Perfect Purity Guaranteed. Old and Thoroughly Matured.

TH. BUSHMILLS OLD DISTILLERY CO., Ltd. Offices: Hill St., BELFAST, Ireland. Old Pot Stills.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA: Treacher & Co., Ld.

CALCUTTA: Cutler, Palmer & Co.; MADRAS: McDowell & Co.—AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. TWELVE YEARS OLD AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

B.O.S.

BLENDED OLD SCOTCH

12 Years Old * * * *(Gold Capsule.)*

8 Years Old * * *(Blue Capsule.)*

5 Years Old * *(Green Capsule.)*

An exquisite blending, possessing a flaveur so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.*

B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

☞ *B.O.S. is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.

PEASE, SON & CO., 14, QUALITY STREET, LEITH, SCOTLAND.

English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM

KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.

THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,

Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,

Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,

Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,

Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

FAGGED, WEARY & WORN OUT!!

Anyone whose duties require them to undergo mental or unnatural excitement or strain should use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

It allays nervous excitement, depression, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition (by natural means). It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.—Late hours, fagged, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drink, gouty, rheumatic, and other blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, want of appetite, heartburn, accidental indigestion, sourness of the stomach, &c., use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

OUT OF SORTS!—Extract of letter from a Provincial Chemist:—"We have a great sale for your 'FRUIT SALT.' Indeed, I should not like to be without it for my own use; I seldom, if ever, take anything else when out of sorts."

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TOIL.—"I am working from between six and seven in the morning until ten or eleven at night, and on Sunday morning I wake up as usual a little after six o'clock; but I am glad that it is a day of rest. My head feels large and heavy. I take two teaspoonfuls of your 'Fruit Salt' half an hour before breakfast, and after breakfast it has removed the load from my head, and I feel 'like a giant refreshed with wine.' For years I have received much benefit from your 'Fruit Salt.' I have recommended it to many.—Yours, &c., A SON OF TOIL.—March, 1885. Mr. J. C. ENO."

IMPORTANT TO MISSIONARIES, NEW GUINEA.—"How I wish I had a dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT!' It is the best medicin I ever had, and the most refreshing drink I have yet tried."—*Explorations by Rev. J. Chalmers, London Missionary Society.*

"THOUSANDS OF MILES IN INDIA."—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I have found for many years of the utmost value in the hot and dry seasons, also in the monsoons. I have travelled some thousands of miles in India during the last thirteen years, and in all the various changes of climate I have always found ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" the most refreshing beverage I could get, especially after long heavy marches and other fatiguing duties to which the British soldier of late has been exposed to. I am yours, &c., A Warder, at Central Military Prison, Poonah. Bombay, Jan. 30, 1884. To Mr. J. C. Eno.

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.

AFTER USE.

EDWARD'S

HARLENE,

POSITIVELY FORCES

Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Moustaches,

To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

EDWARDS & Co. 5, New Oxford-st

LONDON, ENGLAND.

AFTER USE.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE

FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE

LE DANSK

Margarine Mixture.

LE DANSK TRADE MARK

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.

MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.

CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

"MOLLISCORIUM,"

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

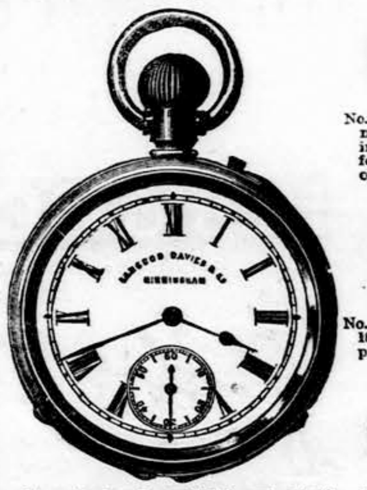
May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH THOSE CHARGED IN INDIA.

Prices include guaranteed safe and free delivery to any part of India or Burmah.

A FEW OF OUR SPECIALITIES IN JEWELLERY.



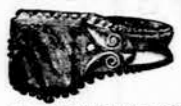
Silver Keyless Lever Watch, unbreakable Crystal Glass, extra Jewelled and Patent Lever Escapement, Gents' size, £2 12s. 6d.

SILVER ALBERTS.

Ladies', 5s. 3d.; Gents', Fancy Patterns, 6s.

Write at once for our splendidly illustrated Catalogue, containing 1,000 designs and prices of every description of Watches and Jewellery. Post free.

BIRMINGHAM SUPPLIES THE WORLD WITH JEWELLERY.



No. 982.—Solid Gold Gents' Signet Ring, 15-carat, with two initials engraved on Stone for Seal, £2 7s. 6d. Crests or Monograms, 7s. 6d. extra.

No. 52.—Diamond Ring, Gents', single Stone, set in 18-carat Gold, splendid value, £1 14s. to £5.

No. 60.—Diamond Ring, Ladies', 5 Stones set in 18-carat Gold. Wonderful value, £2 5s., £4 10s. and £5 10s.

No. 724.—Gold Keeper Ring, 18-carat, £1 13s., Basket pattern.

9-carat Gold Links, 20s. per Double Pair. 15-carat Gold Links, £1 14s. per Double Pair.

No. 991—Two fine Rubies, one real Diamond, set in 18-carat Gold, £3 5s.

No. 557.—15-carat Gold Brooch, 18s. 6d.

No. 1,108.—Gipsy Ring, one Ruby, two Pearls, set in 9-carat Gold, 10s. 6d.

No. 804.—Gold Keeper Ring, 3s.

EARRINGS.

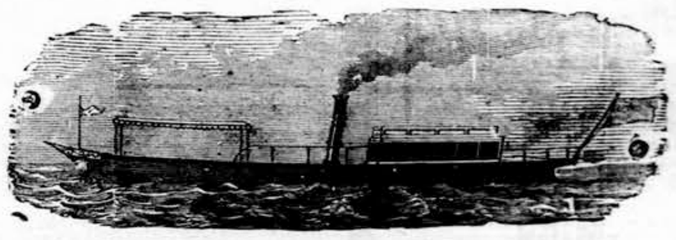
No. 536.—Dead Gold, 8s. per Pair.

EARRINGS.

No. 42.—Imitation Diamonds, of best quality, set in Gold, 6s. 6d. per pair.

J. C. LANGDON DAVIES & CO., BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for River navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for Nile Expedition.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty in Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
AND
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM **COD LIVER OIL**
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite,* and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa« tient, and develops the humer. Con« sumptive patients experience a fee« ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.
«D' GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.*»
From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

« M. **CHAPOTEAUT** has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »

Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, Rue Vivienne, PARIS.

Chapoteaut's
PEPSINE PEARLS
for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex **in 48 hours.**

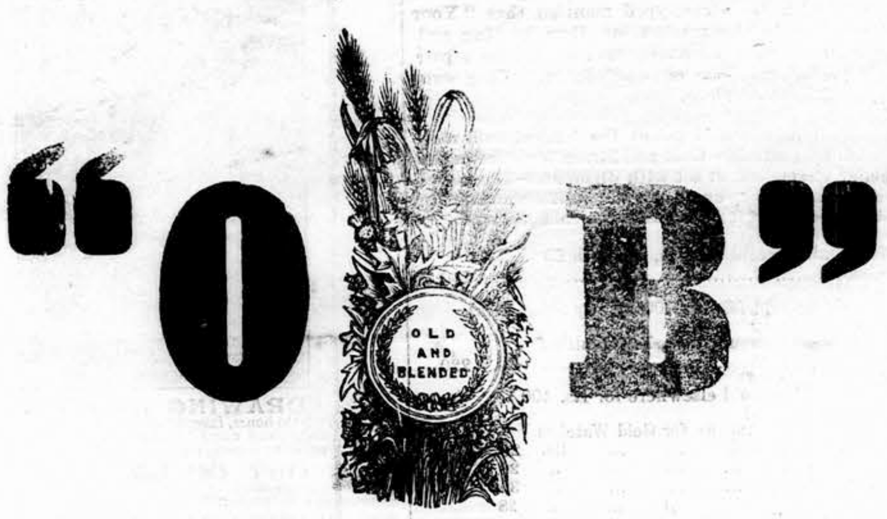
SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

BY APPOINTMENT TO
T. E. THE VICEROY, AND GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



Thom and Cameron's
WHISKY.

We can strongly recommend this really Old Matured and well Blended WHISKY to our buyers, and feel confident that nowhere can better value be obtained. Price Rs. 27, per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias	Bahadur No. 1.
Bahadur Princessas	Bahadur No. 2.
Bahadur Manillas	Bahadur No. 3.

BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

To be obtained of all respectable dealers and of

D. MACROPOLO, Medows Street, Bombay.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
BRANCHES AT OOTACAMUND, SECUNDERABAD, AND COORG.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.
LADIES' HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES, ELEGANTLY, ATTRACTIVELY AND NEATLY CASED.

THE works are of very superior Finish and guaranteed to be *Accurate, Reliable* and *Durable.* Undoubtedly the best value obtainable in Bombay. A large number of designs to choose from. We have also a very pretty assortment of Guard, Albert and Victoria Chains ranging from Rs. 40 each.

E. MARCKS & Co. BOMBAY & POONA
Rs. 55.

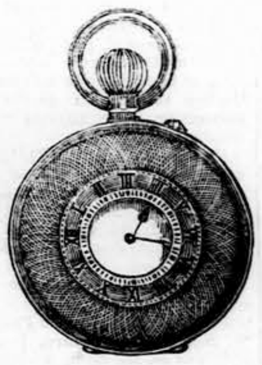
Rs. 95.

E. MARCKS & Co. BOMBAY & POONA
Rs. 100.

E. MARCKS & Co. BOMBAY & POONA
Rs. 130.

Rs. 130.

Rs. 150.


Rs. 85.

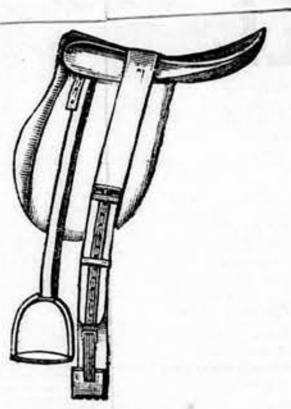
All in 18-carat Gold Stout Cases. Made Dust-proof. Every watch carries in addition to a spare mainspring and glass a Guarantee for Two Years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

RELIABLE { ENGLISH MANUFACTURE GUARANTEED. } **SUPERIOR**
POLO, HUNTING, TRAINING, AND DISTRICT SADDLES.

EXTRA STRENGTH,
BEST FINISH.

COMPLETE WITH GIRTHS, LEATHERS & IRONS.



Cash OR V.P.P. } **Rs. 45** { Cash OR V.P.P.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." they are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON WHISKEY RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's CARLTON TRADE MARK

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
EXTRA "C.I.G" **OLD**
(Registered Trade Mark)
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

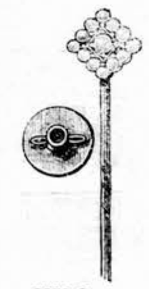
Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old.
White " Special Reserve, Extra Old.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

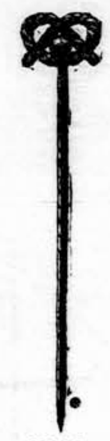
BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
ART JEWELLERS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SCARF PINS.


2259 G.
Pearl Pin and Stud, Rs. 35 cash.

2260 G.
Pearls, Rs. 12 cash.


2261 G.
Gold, Rs. 13 cash.

2262 G.
Gold, Rs. 12 cash.

2263 G.
Pearl Centre, Rs. 16 cash.

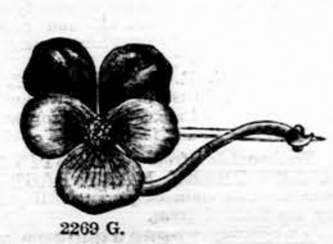
2264 G.
Pearl Centre Rs. 10 cash.

2265 G.
Pearls, Rs. 9 cash.

2266 G.
Pearls, Rs. 11 cash.

2267 G.
Diamond and "Just Out" Pearl Rs. 245 cash.

2268 G.
Gold Banjo Brooch, Rs. 16 cash.


2269 G.
Enamelled Pansy Brooch Diamond Centre, Rs. 100 cash.

2270 G.
Diamond and Ruby Ring, Rs. 220 cash.

2271 G.
Pearl Set Bangle, Rs. 38 cash.

2272 G.
Gold Guard Ring Rs. 25 cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH
SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON
CONSUMPTION
Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from
MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
INCLUDING
REV. C. H. SPURGEON.
SIXPENCE.

By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO
MR. CONGREVE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.
FOR
DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
OLD OR RECENT,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,
THE FINEST MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS: West & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gillon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Stores. RANGOON: De Souza.

SODAWATER MACHINERY
AND APPLIANCES
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD
ANCOATS MANCHESTER · 146 MINORIES LONDON E.C.

AGENTS:
LEIGHTON & Co.	F. W. SHALLIS,
MADRAS.	BOMBAY.

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

HAMBURG.
Wolber & Brohm
IMPORT & EXPORT MERCHANTS
Request connections for Import of German and
Cotinental Goods.
Produce received.

Rowland's Odonto

Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.